5542S-1A

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor
State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

AUGUST 1989

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 296 Based on data through August 11, 1989

The Economic Situation in the Nation and the State 2

Comparison of Economic Trends NJ and US 6

Economic Brief 8

Census '90 Management Positions Available 9

Changes of Black, Other Races and Hispanic Population in New Jersey, 1980-1985 10

Projections of New Jersey's Population and Labor Force, 1990-2030 13

Statistical Section S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 056, Trenton, NJ 08625-0056. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit were given.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

The national economy maintained its moderate pace of advance in June and July. Employment, income and retail sales all climbed to new highs, and unemployment remained little changed at 5.2%. Industrial production slipped in June for the second month, however, and construction activity continued to slide. This was accompanied by better news on the inflation front with the consumer price index climbing by only 0.2% in June and the price index for producers' finished goods declining in both June and July following big increases earlier in the year. Much of the improvement reflected a sharp drop in energy prices and promotional discounts offered by auto companies to reduce excess inventories.

Gross national product expanded at an annual rate of 1.7% during the second quarter, about the same as the 1.5% gain recorded during first three months of the year after removing the influence of the farm sector's recovery from last summer's drought. This is less than half the nation's growth rates of 1987 and 1988, which the U.S. Commerce Department now puts at 3.7% and 4.4%, respectively. The principal causes of this year's slower growth have been the retrenchment of construction activity, an easing of consumer spending, and (in the second quarter) somewhat less expansion of export demand. Business investment in new equipment, on the other hand, has continued to register strong gains, advancing at annual rates of 9.6% in the first quarter and 13.6% in the second.

Though held down by lower energy costs in June, consumer prices rose at annual rates of 5.7% during the second quarter and 5.9% during the full first half of the year, up sharply from 4.4% for all of 1988. Similarly, producers' prices increased at an annual rate of 5.7% during the first seven months, despite the declines in June and July. This remains a major concern of the Federal Reserve Board, which to date has been unwilling to engage in more than very modest easing of the tight money policy it has been pursuing to prevent inflationary pressures from getting out of hand. The Fed has permitted interest rates to move down in recent months in response to an easing of the market demand for credit, but has been reluctant to take actions that would push borrowing costs still lower as some economists have been advocating to head off the possibility of a business downturn.

There continues to be a broad consensus among business analysts that the nation faces, at best, only modest economic growth during the period immediately ahead. Big-ticket consumer spending and homebuilding are expected to remain sluggish and business investment in plant and equipment is expected to expand at a slower rate. Also, the increased foreign exchange value of the dollar over the past year and one-half is expected to dampen the rising trend of exports. Most forecasters see this resulting in an overall growth rate of somewhere between 1% and 2% for the year ahead, about in line with that during the first half of 1989. Though conceding that the risks of an actual downturn are quite high, the majority are counting on the Fed to engineer the "soft landing" it is seeking.

THE STATE

Business and construction activity in New Jersey has shown increased signs of moderating in recent months, mirroring developments in the nation as a whole. The pace of consumer spending has eased, following six years of strong expansion, and the State's extraordinary building boom of 1983-1988 appears finally to be losing some of its steam. The labor market remains tight, with total unemployment still holding at a peacetime low of about 3.7% after discounting erratic month-to-month fluctuations. There has been some increase in unemployment insurance claims, however, especially among adult men laid off by construction contractors, manufacturers and some service sector establishments. This has been offset by reduced unemployment among youth, for whom demand continues to outrun supply.

Expansion of nonfarm employment fell short of its usual seasonal pattern throughout the spring, reflecting a combination of softer demand for labor in some sectors and recruitment difficulties in others. According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment in New Jersey edged down by 2,200 in June to an estimated 3,678,100, after adjusting for normal seasonal changes. This brought the seasonally adjusted decline since February to 14,100, meaning that springtime employment gains lagged 14,100 behind what would have been expected based on purely seasonal influences.

Were it not for the State's extremely tight labor market, which has both constrained the underlying rate of employment growth and dampened seasonal layoff and hiring patterns, a four-month hiring shortfall of this magnitude would be cause for considerable concern. Much of it, however, reflects the fact that layoffs were fewer than usual last winter, in part because of exceptionally mild and relatively storm-free weather, and that many service sector employers were unable to fill all of their seasonal job openings during the spring because of the continued decline in the number of teenagers entering the labor market.

Though much of the recent slippage of employment can be attributed to labor supply con-

straints, there is also reason to believe that some of it may be the result of an easing of the demand for labor in some sectors of the economy. This is particularly true for construction, where an emerging slowdown has been signaled by declining new contracts and building permits for more than two years. It now appears that construction employment may have finally peaked last fall and early winter (when good weather mitigated seasonal layoffs) and that at least some of the 5,500 hiring shortfall that has occurred in this sector since March may reflect a real moderation of the pace of building activity. This conclusion is reinforced by the number of construction workers collecting unemployment insurance which averaged about 12,000 per week during the second quarter, up from an average of 8,000 during the same period last year.

Weakness on the demand side is probably also the principal cause of less-than-seasonal employment increases in recent months in manufacturing. After stabilizing during the second half of 1988, following sizeable losses for several years, factory employment in New Jersey has edged down by another 5,800 since January on a seasonally adjusted basis, with small reductions scattered over a broad range of industries. This is consistent with the leveling off of industrial activity nationally since the start of 1989. With the demand for consumer durables and business equipment expected to grow only moderately during the period ahead (and output per manhour likely to keep rising), the demand for labor in this sector is likely to remain sluggish into the foreseeable future.

Hiring has also lagged somewhat in the service sectors since last winter, but the demand for services is still growing and would have generated greater-than-seasonal employment gains were it not for the short supply of qualified job applicants. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment has continued to expand in health care, finance, business services, legal services and wholesale trade, though the rates of growth have slowed in some of these activities. Retail trade has about held its own, except for less-than-seasonal hiring by eating and drinking places. Employment has increased somewhat less than seasonally expected in transportation and communications (reflecting the Eastern Airlines strike and belt-tightening by AT&T) and at casino hotels (in part because of the closing of the Atlantis Casino). There also have been hiring shortfalls in the public sector because of fiscal constraints affecting the state and some local governments.

Despite the sluggishness of hiring in recent months, total wage and salary employment of New Jersey nonfarm establishments as of June was up 35,500 from the same month last year. Though this is only about one-third the torrid growth of 97,800 per year recorded during the 1982-1987 period, when employers were able to draw upon a sizeable labor surplus coming out of the recession, it is a respectable gain for an economy that has been operating at close to full capacity since early 1988. With the working age population (age 16+) currently growing at only about 25,000 per year, unemployment at a peacetime low since early 1988 and the labor force participation rate stabilizing at record 66% for the past 2 1/2 years, employment increases of the magnitude enjoyed earlier in the business expansion were simply not sustainable.

New Jersey's unemployment rate has been bouncing back and forth between 3% and just over 4% since the beginning of the year, without exhibiting any clear trend. Its average for the seven months through July was 3.7%, essentially unchanged from a year earlier. Demographic breakdowns for the second quarter recently released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics do show, however, that an over-the-year increase in the jobless rate for adult men from 3.1% to 3.5% (about 8,000 persons) was masked by a drop in the rate for teenagers from 12.2% to 9.3% (also about 8,000 individuals). Though these data are subject to a substantial margin of sampling error, they are consistent with the fact that the weekly average of unemployment insurance claims climbed by about 10,000 over the same period, with most of the increase among adult men.

Assuming the Federal Reserve Board manages to keep the national economy on the moderately rising course that the majority of forecasters are anticipating, the New Jersey economy should experience comparable modest expansion during months immediately ahead. With building contracts during the first half of 1989 down 18% from a year earlier (a decline shared by all major categories of construction including new homes, nonresidential buildings and infrastructure projects), some further softening of construction activity is probably in the offing. Aggregate industrial demand and output are unlikely to change very

much barring a national recession, though there could be some further erosion of factory jobs as manufacturers continue to seek ways to reduce labor costs. As has been the case over the past year, most of whatever job growth occurs will be generated by increases in the demand for services.

The recent pattern of less-than-seasonal growth of employment will probably remain evident in the data for July and August and then reverse itself after Labor Day as the shortfall of peak period hiring is translated into fewer-than-usual staff reductions at summer's end. The real underlying rate of job growth, which should once again become apparent in the fall, can be expected to be modest but not too far out of line with the number of persons joining the labor force. The possibility of some upward creep of the State's unemployment rate cannot be ruled out, however, if the recent easing of construction activity turns into a more significant slowdown.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

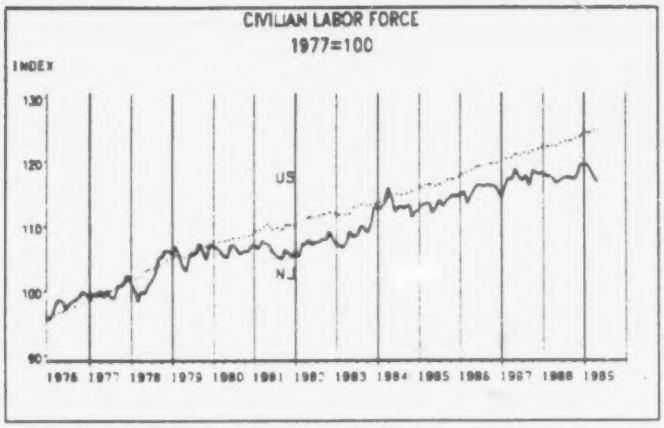
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)			Data For	Series	Page No.	Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				N.J.	U.S.
$179,799	$177,373	$164,516	1st Qtr. '89	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.3	+ 9.5
$5,037	$5,001	$4,880	May	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 2.2	+ 5.0
2,906	2,199	2,854	May	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 4.8	+ 1.5
50	65	67	Dec '88	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,205	2,888	3,035	May	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	-13.0	- 5.5
$425.3	$665.2	$758.1	Jun	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	-18.3	- 1.0
$212.6	$219.3	$284.1	Jun	Residential	S-18	-22.9	- 0.5
$102.0	$333.6	$252.2	Jun	Nonresidential	S-18	-14.4	+ 0.8
$110.7	$112.3	$221.8	Jun	Nonbuilding*		-15.0	- 5.2
3,728.9	3,685.5	3,692.6	Jun	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.3	+ 3.1
664.2	661.3	671.8	Jun	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.8	+ 1.1
3,064.7	3,024.2	3,020.8	Jun	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.8	+ 3.5
165	118	147	Jun	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	- 0.5	- 5.0
4.2	3.0	3.7	Jun	Percent of Labor Force	S- 6	- -	- -
82.9	81.7	72.6	Jun	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+ 7.2	- 1.4
2.3	2.3	1.9	May	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.1	41.1	41.0	Jun	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.2	0.0
$11.28	$11.27	$10.85	Jun	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.0	+ 3.0
$463.61	$462.07	$444.85	Jun	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.1	+ 3.0

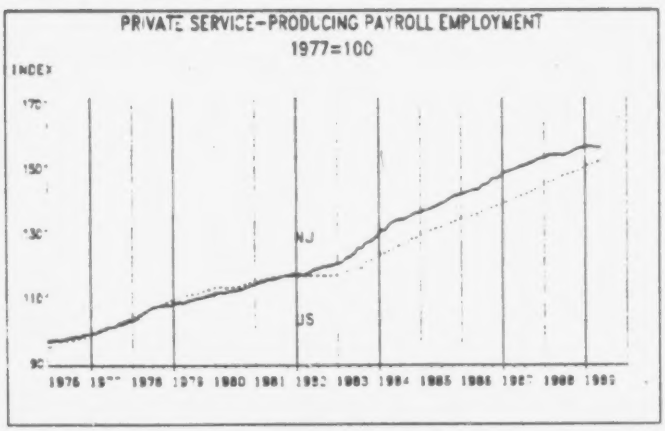
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

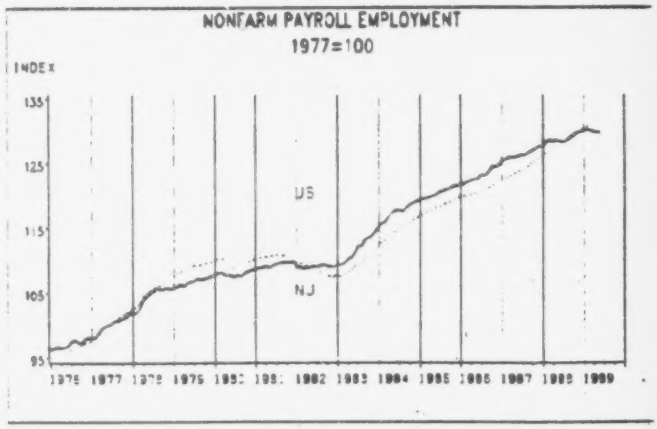
* Not seasonally adjusted

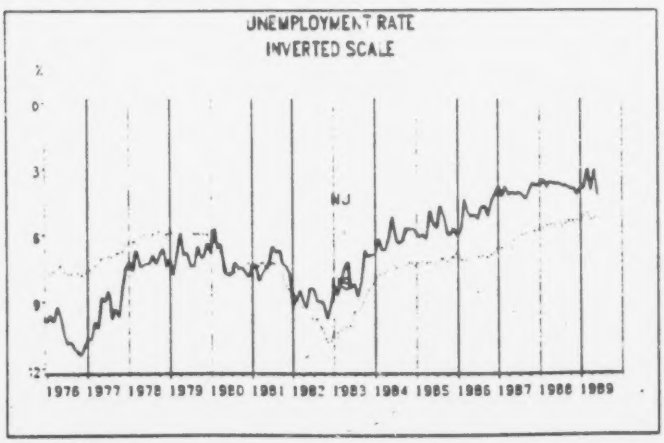
** (Latest Month-1st Qtr. '89) (Month Ago-4th Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-1st Qtr. '88)

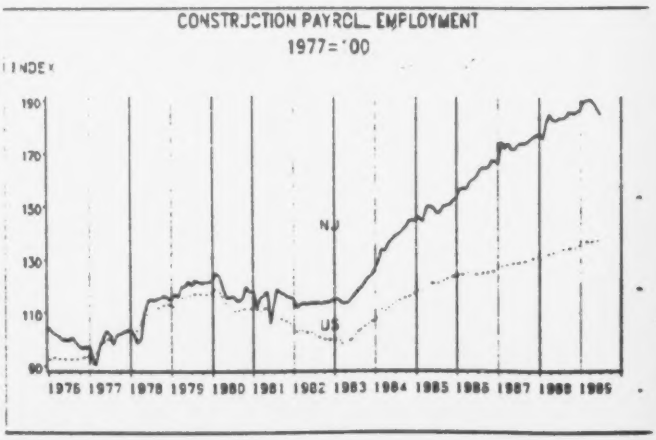
Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States



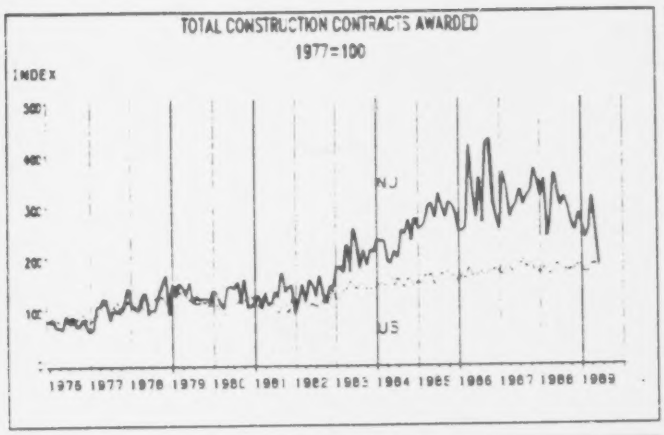


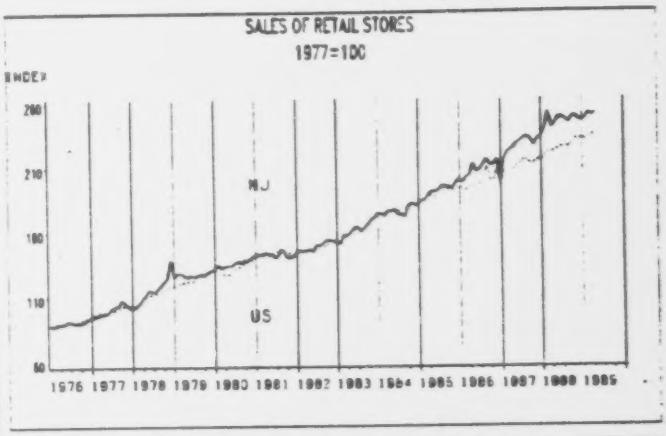


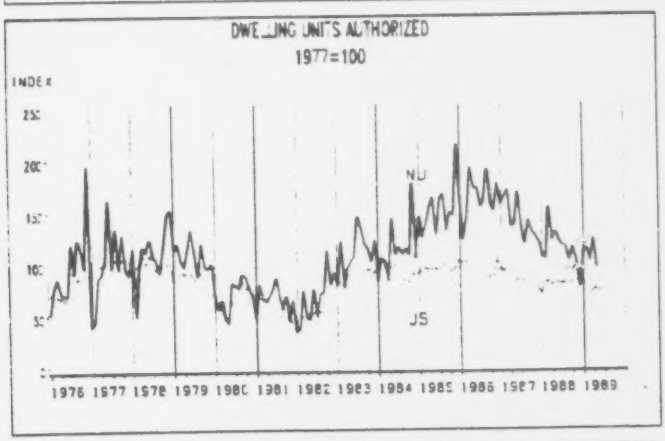


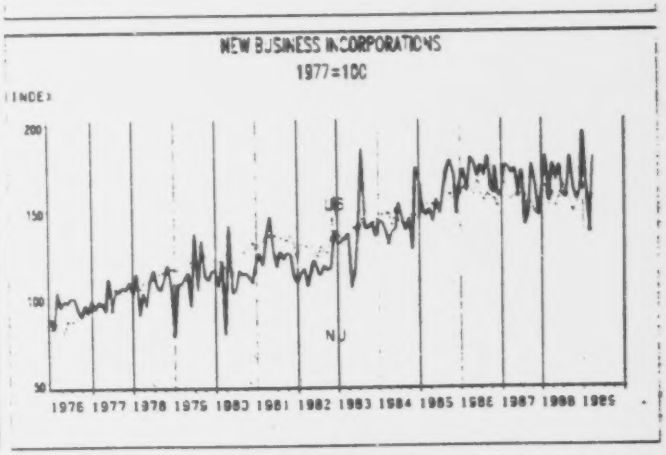


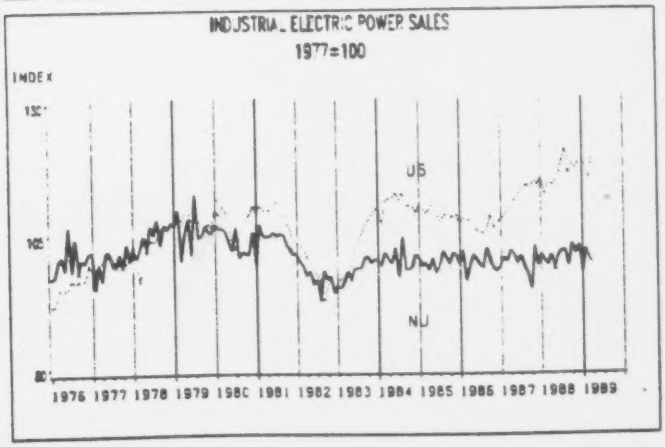
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.

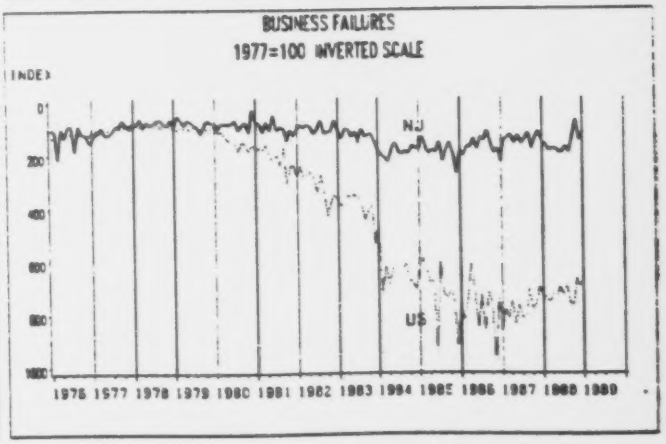












Economic Brief

LOCAL REVIEW TRAINING: KEY TO AN ACCURATE '90 CENSUS

Local officials will soon have the opportunity to spot errors in preliminary census counts of housing down to the census block level in the two-phase 1990 Census Local Review Program. Local Review liaisons have been designated by the highest elected official in each municipality participating in the Census Bureau's voluntary program.

The New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) in cooperation with the Census Bureau will offer Local Review training to its county affiliates on September 7, 1989 in Trenton. These county affiliates, together with State and Census Bureau personnel, will provide training in the review process to local officials in a series of half-day workshops held across the state. These workshops are slated for September and October of this year.

In the first phase of Local Review, there will be a 45-day period in which local records are checked against Census Bureau preliminary tallies of housing units. This will begin in November when the Bureau sends these counts to each municipality. In phase two of Local Review, there will be a 15-day review in August 1990 of post-census tallies of housing units.

It is essential that the Census Bureau locate all housing units since persons are counted where they live. (The purpose of the census, as mandated by the U.S. Constitution, is to apportion members to the U.S. House of Representatives.) To find out whether or not a particular municipality is participating in this important program, contact the municipal office of Leon Johnson at the Philadelphia Regional Office of the Census Bureau (215-597-1139). For general information on the 1990 Census Local Review Program, contact Mary Ann R. Unger (609-633-6434).

CENSUS '90

MANAGEMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

The U.S. Census Bureau is looking for interested and qualified candidates to apply for various managerial and supervisory positions handling 1990 decennial census operations in our district offices.

The full-time, temporary positions and their pay rates are as follows:

District Office Manager	$14.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Field Operations	$11.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Recruiting	$9.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Administration	$9.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Electronic Data Proc.	$9.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Office Operations	$9.00 per hour

All pay rates are subject to change. The positions have no benefits except paid vacation and sick leave. To qualify you must:

1. Be a U.S. citizen
2. Have a solid management background and commensurate education
3. Take a 1-hour written management skills test
4. Complete a SF-171 federal employment application

Applications may be obtained by writing or calling:

If you live in

Atlantic Co.
Burlington Co.
Camden Co.
Cape May Co.
Cumberland Co.
Gloucester Co.
Ocean Co.
Salem Co.

Call
Deptford MDO
(609) 384-3000

If you live in

Middlesex Co.
Mercer Co.
Hunterdon Co.
Monmouth Co.

Call
Trenton MDO
(609) 394-6680

If you live in

Hudson Co.
Union Co.
Somerset Co.
Bergen (South) Co.

Call
Jersey City MDO
(201) 714-7380

If you live in

Morris Co.
Warren Co.
Sussex Co.
Passaic Co.
Essex Co.
Bergen (North) Co.

Call
Newark, NJ MDO
(201) 624-8700

THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CHANGES OF BLACK, OTHER RACES AND HISPANIC POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY, 1980-1985

by
Sen-Yuan Wu
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Bureau of the Census recently released a report entitled *Population Estimates by Race and Hispanic Origin for States, Metropolitan Areas and Selected Counties: 1980-1985.*[1] This is the first update of decennial census data for blacks, Hispanics and "other races" at the subnational level. The term "other races" refers to that portion of the population that is neither white nor black. "Other races" primarily consist of (1) Asians and Pacific Islanders, and (2) American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race as they belong to an ethnic group based on common cultural, religious and linguistic characteristics rather than any anthropological definition of races.

The race estimates presented in the report are consistent with the OMB-modified race categories.[2] Such classifications of racial groups are different from that used in the 1980 census in that persons who did not respond to the race question, and Hispanic surnamed persons who responded as "other" are reclassified to white, black or "other races". New Jersey's black, "other races", and Hispanic population as of April 1, 1980 before and after these modifications are as follows:

	Black	Other Races	Hispanic
Census-Reported	925,066	312,290	491,883
OMB-Modified	941,900	122,300	485,600

BLACK POPULATION

New Jersey had a black population of 1,024,700 as of July 1, 1985 according to the report. This figure represents an increase of 82,900 or 8.8% from the 1980 census figure of 941,900. During the same time period, the nation as a whole showed an 8.3% increase in its black population while the comparative rate for the Middle Atlantic region was 7.7%. This growth rate for blacks was higher than that of non-blacks in New Jersey; the increase in non-blacks was 1.8%.

The major source of the black population growth has been natural increase: 89% of the growth was accounted for by the surplus of births over deaths. The component of black population change due to net migration in New Jersey (21%) was larger than that of the Middle Atlantic region (18%) and the United States (15%).

Two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in New Jersey had higher black population growth rates than the statewide rate: Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA (15.8%) and Jersey City PMSA (11.1%). Despite the relatively fast growth of blacks in the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA, this PMSA continued to have the lowest proportion of blacks (6% in 1985) among MSAs in New Jersey. Monmouth-Ocean PMSA was the only metropolitan area in New Jersey to exhibit a diminishing proportion of blacks (6.2% in 1980 and 6.1% in 1985). The PMSAs of Newark and Trenton had the highest percentage of blacks as of July 1, 1985 with 23.6% and 19.2%, respectively.

---

1 U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1, May 1989.

2 For the Office of Management & Budget (OMB)-consistent race modification, see J.S. Passel, *Procedures for Producing Preliminary OMB-Consistent Modified Race Data from the 1980 Census by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin for States and Counties*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished paper, 1982.

"OTHER RACES" POPULATION

The Census Bureau's report estimated that there were 184,000 persons of "other races" in New Jersey as of July 1, 1985. Although accounting for a mere 2.4% of New Jersey's 1985 total population, the "other races" population had a growth rate (50.5%) from 1980 to 1985 much higher than their white and black counterparts. The rapid growth of the "other races" population has been a nationwide phenomenon; the rate in New Jersey, however, was substantially higher than in the nation (36.1%) and in the Middle Atlantic region (38.6%).

Unlike the black population, the major source of growth of the "other races" population has been net migration, especially international immigration. In New Jersey, about 80% of the increase of the "other races" population resulted from net migration from 1980 to 1985. A similar growth pattern was found in the nation and the Middle Atlantic region as the estimates showed a 67% and 75% component of change attributable to net migration.

The Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA topped New Jersey's metropolitan areas with a 70% growth of their "other races" population from 1980 to 1985, followed by the Bergen-Passaic PMSA with a 58% growth rate. The Jersey City PMSA, however, still had the highest proportion of "other races" in 1985 (4.3%).

HISPANIC POPULATION

New Jersey's Hispanic population was estimated to be 573,200 as of July 1, 1985. Its 18% growth from the 1980 census figure was slightly lower than the nationwide growth rate (22.9%) but higher than the Middle Atlantic region (14.7%). This growth pattern implies that relatively rapid growth of the Hispanic population had occurred in states of other regions (e.g., South Atlantic and Pacific). However, in New Jersey the Hispanic portion of the State's population (7.6%) in 1985 was higher than the national average (7.3%) and second to New York state's top ranking (10.6%) among the Northeastern states.

Net migration and natural increase contributed just about equally to the growth in Hispanics in New Jersey, not too different from the national level where net migration accounted for 52% of the change. International immigration played a very important role in New Jersey's Hispanic population growth. Without the 45,900 Hispanics from abroad, New Jersey would have had a net outflow of Hispanic migrants from 1980 to 1985.

Among New Jersey's MSAs, the Jersey City PMSA had the highest proportion of Hispanics (30% in 1985, 26% in 1980) while the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA and the Bergen-Passaic PMSA had the most rapid growth rates at 23.5% and 21.5%, respectively.

Table 1

CHANGES IN BLACK POPULATION FOR SELECTED AREAS: 1980-1985

	Black Population		Change, 1980-85		Components of Change				% Black Population	
							Net Migration			
	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Total	International	1985	1980
United States	28,902.4	26,698.3	2,204.1	8.3	3,094.4	1,211.3	321.0	278.7	12.1	11.8
Middle Atlantic	4,859.5	4,511.1	348.4	7.7	486.7	199.8	61.5	147.9	13.1	12.3
New Jersey	1,024.7	941.9	82.9	8.8	103.5	38.4	17.7	15.1	13.6	12.8
Atlantic City MSA	42.9	39.9	3.0	7.5	4.7	2.5	0.8	0.2	14.7	14.4
Bergen-Passaic PMSA	101.7	94.2	7.5	7.9	10.1	3.5	0.9	2.4	7.9	7.3
Jersey City PMSA	79.4	71.5	7.9	11.1	11.8	3.0	-0.8	1.9	14.1	12.8
Middlesex-Somerset Hunterdon PMSA	55.6	48.0	7.6	15.8	5.3	1.7	3.9	1.1	6.0	5.4
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA	57.0	52.8	4.2	8.0	6.1	2.5	0.7	0.5	6.1	6.2
Newark PMSA	443.0	413.8	29.2	7.0	40.6	16.8	5.4	7.5	23.6	22.0
Trenton PMSA	60.2	56.1	4.1	7.4	6.1	2.2	0.2	0.5	19.2	18.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton PMSA	22.3	20.6	1.6	7.9	2.6	0.8	-0.2	0.2	16.6	15.5

Notes: All population figures are in thousands.
The estimates were only produced for MSAs with 10,000 or more blacks.
Data for the New Jersey portion of multi-state PMSAs are unavailable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1.

Table 2
CHANGES IN 'OTHER RACES' POPULATION FOR SELECTED AREAS: 1980-1985

	Other Races Population		Change, 1980-85		Components of Change				% Other Races Population	
							Net Migration			
	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Total	International	1985	1980
United States	7,292.5	5,358.7	1,933.7	36.1	747.4	100.9	1,287.3	1,102.4	3.1	2.4
Middle Atlantic	818.9	590.7	228.2	38.6	65.8	8.6	171.1	166.1	2.2	1.6
New Jersey	184.0	122.3	61.8	50.5	13.3	1.1	49.6	35.3	2.4	1.7
Bergen-Passaic PMSA	42.4	26.9	15.5	57.6	3.0	0.2	12.7	8.9	3.3	2.1
Jersey City PMSA	24.2	17.1	7.2	42.1	1.6	0.2	5.8	7.1	4.3	3.1
Middlesex-Somerset Hunterdon PMSA	29.8	17.5	12.3	70.0	2.1	0.1	10.3	4.5	3.2	2.0
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA	13.8	8.7	5.0	57.5	0.9	0.1	4.2	1.7	1.5	1.0
Newark PMSA	40.8	28.5	12.3	43.1	2.9	0.2	9.6	8.2	2.2	1.5

Notes: All population figures are in thousands.
The estimates were only produced for MSAs with 10,000 or more "other races".
Data for the New Jersey portion of multi-state PMSAs are unavailable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1.

Table 3
CHANGES IN HISPANIC POPULATION FOR SELECTED AREAS: 1980-1985

	Hispanic Population		Change, 1980-85		Components of Change				% Hispanic Population	
							Net Migration			
	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Total	International	1985	1980
United States	17,516.7	14,251.0	3,265.8	22.9	1,918.0	341.0	1,688.8	1,384.7	7.3	6.3
Middle Atlantic	2,610.4	2,275.8	334.6	14.7	261.4	56.4	129.5	189.1	7.0	6.2
New Jersey	573.2	485.6	87.6	18.0	55.6	10.7	42.7	45.9	7.6	6.6
Atlantic City MSA	10.1	8.7	1.4	16.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	—	3.4	3.1
Bergen-Passaic PMSA	109.7	90.3	19.4	21.5	11.2	1.7	9.9	10.2	8.5	7.0
Jersey City PMSA	168.5	145.4	23.1	15.9	14.4	4.3	13.0	19.9	30.0	26.1
Middlesex-Somerset Hunterdon PMSA	47.5	38.5	9.0	23.5	4.4	0.7	5.3	3.2	5.1	4.3
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA	24.4	20.4	4.0	19.6	2.1	0.4	2.3	0.5	2.6	2.4
Newark PMSA	147.5	126.8	20.8	16.4	14.8	2.7	8.7	11.0	7.9	6.7
Trenton PMSA	12.1	10.5	1.6	15.7	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.9	3.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton PMSA	13.7	12.2	1.4	11.8	1.7	0.2	—	0.2	10.2	9.2

Notes: All population figures are in thousands.
The estimates were only produced for MSAs with 10,000 or more Hispanics.
Data for the New Jersey portion of multi-state PMSAs are unavailable.
— represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1.

PROJECTIONS OF NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE, 1990 - 2030*

A new set of New Jersey population and labor force projections was recently completed by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research based on four projection models: Economic-Demographic Model, Historical Model, Zero Migration Model and Linear Regression Model. New features of these projections as compared with those released in 1985 include an extension of the projection periods to 2030 for each age-race-sex group, projections of median age for each race-sex group, as well as projections of the civilian labor force to 2010. The projections were adjusted to conform to July 1987 provisional estimates of total population, whereas the previous projections used the 1984 estimates as the control.

Due to the greater scope of input information, the Economic- Demographic Model, is designated as "preferred." This designation does not imply any superior predictive qualities. All projections produced by the Division are based on past trends and not intended as predictions or forecasts. Because the Economic-Demographic Model is designated preferred, most of the ensuing analysis will concentrate on that model. In addition, the reader should note that the population and labor force projections from the Economic-Demographic Model are consistent with the Division's latest set of employment projections by industry and occupation for the year 2000.[1]

The present article will be devoted to demographic findings at the state level; county-level results will be discussed in a future article.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ECONOMIC-DEMOGRAPHIC MODEL

The principle results of the economic-demographic projections follow. It should be emphasized that the interpretation of the results depends largely on the assumptions of the model, which will be discussed briefly in the next section.

1) The projections show New Jersey's population growing continuously from 1987 to 2030, reaching a population of 9.6 million by July 1, 2030. Relatively rapid growth of 0.8% annually in the rest of this century produces a July 1, 2000 population of 8.5 million; after 2000, the rate of growth declines, but remains positive. Census Bureau projections of the United States population show a similar drop in growth rates although New Jersey will account for a slightly higher share of the U.S. population in 2030 (3.20%) than in 2000 (3.17%) or in 1987 (3.15%).[2]

2) The proportion of retirement-aged persons in the population will rise significantly from the current level to 2030. The growth of the pop-

---

1 See Jan DeJong and Robert Vaden, *New Jersey 2000: Statewide Industry Employment Projections* in ***New Jersey Economic Indicators,*** October 1988, pp. 14-20; and James Dougherty, *Occupational Outlook for New Jersey, 1986-2000* in ***New Jersey Economic Indicators,*** November 1988, pp. 19-28.

2 All references to national population projections of the Census Bureau refer to the "middle series" projections found in the U.S. Bureau of the Census' *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1018, Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2080, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1989.

* This article is a revision and expansion of *Projection of New Jersey's Population, 1990-2020* by Frederick W. Hollmann, in ***New Jersey Economic Indicators,*** November 1985, pp. 6-11. The major differences between this analysis and Hollmann's are the updated figures and the discussion of labor force projections. This set of projections was prepared by Sen-Yuan Wu under the direction of Connie O. Hughes.

ulation 65 years of age and over slows after 1990, but returns with renewed vigor after 2010. By 2030, a projected 21.9% of New Jerseyans will be 65 and over, compared with 12.9% in 1987 and 11.7% in 1980. The Census Bureau projections also show the national proportion of 65 years and over increasing from 11.3% in 1980 to 12.3% in 1987 and to 21.8% in 2030.

3) Largely a consequence of different migration patterns, the projected proportion of New Jersy's non-white population (including blacks, Asians and Native Americans, but excluding most Hispanics) increases from 16.4% in 1987 to 25.5% in 2030. For the nation, the Census Bureau projects an increase from 15.4% in 1987 to 21.8% in 2030.

4) New Jersey's civilian labor force is projected to grow at a rate greater than that of the total population, reaching 4.9 million in 2010, the last year for which the labor force projections were made. Due to the expected continued good health of New Jersey's economy and the "birth dearth" of the late 1960s and 1970s, the labor market will be very tight throughout the projections period. Nonwhite and female labor force will account for most of the future growth in the labor force, outpacing their white and male counterparts.

Since the picture of New Jersey's demographic future presented in this report is determined by the methods and assumptions employed in the projections, the assumptions underlying the economic-demographic projection will be discussed.

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The "preferred" Economic-Demographic Model is distinguished by its reliance on the projection of employment, adjusted to a residence basis, as the major determinant of migration. Like most other demographic projection methods, it utilizes a cohort- component procedure to project the population by age and sex; although in this case the procedure is carried out separately for whites and non-whites.

The essential characteristics of the cohort-component procedure is that it causes the age distribution of a base population to be "aged" through the human life span, subject to projected patterns of fertility, mortality and migration. This means that the 1980 age structure of each race-sex grouping is reflected in the population by age at each successive projection year.[3] For example, the population 20 to 24 years of age in 1980 forms the basis for the population 60 to 64 years of age in 2020, subject to the rates of mortality and migration for all intermediate age groups in the appropriate years. Fertility rates applied to females in this group--by age--contribute to the projected cohorts zero-to-four-years old in each five-year interval until 2010, by which time all females in this group are past reproductive age.

The procedure therefore requires projections of fertility, mortality and migration by age, race and sex. Fertility and mortality rates are trended according to the U.S. Census Bureau's "middle series" projections, but adjusted to reflect the 1980-1985 levels observed in New Jersey. The projected fertility rates are further assumed to gradually converge to national rates by the year 2040. This implies steadily declining rates for non-whites and slightly increasing rates for whites since the national rates suggest that white and non-white rates are to converge to 1.8 children per woman by 2050. (The 1985 rates for whites and nonwhites in New Jersey were 1.61 and 2.01 children per woman, respectively.) The projected mortality trend assumes no geographic convergence over time; however, the year 2025 level is held constant through the end of the projection cycle.

This leaves migration, which is the most distinctive aspect of any projection model at the subnational level. For the population under 65, net migration is determined by the balance of the supply and demand for labor. Demand is determined by projections of employment adjusted to a residence basis. Labor supply before migration in each five-year interval is determined by the five-year survivors in the labor force age groups and rates of labor force participation by age, race and sex. Labor force net migration is defined as the adjustment necessary to balance supply and demand, subject to a projected level of the unemployment rate. Net migration of the labor force is proportionately expanded to include all persons under 65.

Migration of persons 65 years of age and over is assumed to be primarily non-economic in ori-

[3] The age-race-sex distribution is adjusted by the 1984 experimental county population estimates by age, race and sex, which is available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

gin, and is based on rates inferred from population data for 1980 and 1985. Note that while economic activity does not determine migration for persons over 65 in a given time interval in the model, the population 65 and over is affected by econnomic activity in previous time intervals, when the cohort had not yet reached age 65.

The most decisive aspect of the treatment of labor force migration--and of the model overall--is the projection of employment. The trend in statewide total employment from 1986 to 2000 is based on the projection of employment in various industries. Industrial projections are based on a historical series of current employment statistics maintained by this Division. From 2000 to 2030, national demographic projections developed by the Census Bureau indicate the likelihood of demographic constraints on growth of the labor force. Consequently, New Jersey is assumed to maintain a constant share of national employment according to these projections.

In the present series, labor force participation rates are assumed to parallel the national trend projected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics until the year 2000.[4] After 2000, rates of certain age-race-sex groups that declined in the 1990-2000 period are assumed to remain constant while others are assumed to continue to increase gradually until the year 2015. When the majority of the "baby boom" cohort has passed the primary working ages (25 to 54 years of age), the participation rates of all age- race-sex groups are projected to increase after 2015 under the assumption that a tight labor market would result in high participation. The state unemployment rate is assumed to decline somewhat from its 1988 average of 3.8%, reaching a level of 3.0% by the year 2015.

THE INCREASE IN NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONSTRAINTS

The Economic-Demographic Model projects continued growth of New Jersey's population to 2030, with most of the growth occuring prior to 2000. As indicated in Table 1, the annual growth rate accelerates from 0.6% in the 1987-1990 period to 0.86% in the 1990-1995 period. In the 1995-2000 period the rate declined to 0.83%, then drops rapidly after 2000, falling to a mere 0.3% from 2020-2030.

The sustained growth until 2000 is largely a consequence of New Jersey's economic recovery since the mid-1970s, which is assumed to continue. In order to meet the rise in employment through 2000 that the employment projection implies there is a net influx of migrants under 65 years of age, roughly 29,400 per year from 1980 until 2000 and reaching an average of 45,200 per year during the 1990s. This stands in sharp contrast to the decade of the 1970s, when New Jersey was a net exporter of migrants (see Table 2).

After 2000, an unprecedented development in the employment- population relationship will occur in this nation, which forces the imposition of a demographic constraint on the projection model. Because of the changing age structure, a moderate level of migration would be inadequate to bring about moderate employment growth. For instance, to maintain the projected (1986 to 2000) 1.4% annual employment growth beyond 2000, the number of net in-migrants in the next century would have to be double the number reflected in the projections in this report. However, the likelihood of this occurring is improbable. Either New Jersey's share of national employment would have to rise substantially, or there would have to be a dramatic increase in labor migration to the United States from abroad. The former alternative implies an unfounded assumption of relative economic stagnation in other states. The latter implies a modification of national immigration policy to ensure economic growth; a plausible yet speculative development.

The policy of relaxing immigration restrictions to encourage greater importation of foreign labor has precedent in the post-war history of the European Common Market. Labor migration to the United States also has ample historical precedents, as much of our national character has been shaped by European, and more recently Hispanic and Asian migrations. Continued rapid population growth in the Third World would ensure a supply of potential migrants to the United States in the early 21st century. In fact, the populations of the sending counties would be sufficiently youthful to mitigate the long-term problem of natural decline. However, the European experience with this policy has not been free of social prob-

[4] All references to national labor force and participation rate projections refer to Projections 2000, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2302, 1988, pp. 17-27.

lems. These have included issues ranging from xenophobic concerns among the native populations to apprehensions among economists regarding the nationality-typing of certain occupations, and the long-term impact on the structure of the labor force. The present economic projection model, therefore, assumes a substantial decline in the rate of employment growth statewide after 2000. This would be just sufficient to maintain a constant share of national employment levels, as would be plausible under the assumption of Middle Series demographic projections of the U.S. Census Bureau.

This labor supply constraint has developed as one of the consequences of America's transition to low fertility. The post- war rise in births that began in the mid-1940s and peaked around the early-1960s--known affectionately as the "baby boom"--and the subsequent decline in fertility to record low levels will continue to impact the age distribution of the population of most states.

In the early 1970s, the baby boom was credited with the development of excess supply in the labor market as the post-war babies attained working age. The early 21st century will see the back side of this development, as the cutting edge of the baby boom begins to reach the age of retirement. Persons born during the period of declining fertility in the late-1960s and 1970s (or the "baby bust") will make up the older labor force, which will begin to decline in size. This fact is relatively independent of the choice of projection model. Future baby booms or major increases in youthful migration could compensate for the aging of the post-war births in New Jersey, but such developments would have to be both substantial and prompt to affect the labor force before it declines in the early 21st century.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BASIS FOR POPULATION GROWTH: NET INMIGRATION

The Economic-Demographic Model shows a slowdown in the growth of the overall population and labor force in New Jersey after 2000. From the demographic standpoint, population growth originates from two sources, net migration and natural increase, the latter being the excess of births over deaths. As shown in Table 2, the assumptions of the model produce a fluctuating but basically consistent trend in net migration to New Jersey. The decline in population growth can be blamed entirely on a persistent drop in natural increase, which becomes negative after 2010.

The causes of this apparent end to natural growth is basically the same as the cause of the previously discussed constraints in the labor market. The age structure of the U.S. population, and New Jersey's population in particular, is becoming less favorable to natural growth. While the post-war baby boom brought an excess supply of labor in the 1970s and a small rise in births in the 1980s, due to the increasing numbers of potential parents (the baby boomers), these same cohorts will advance into the ages of increasing mortality after 2000, with the obvious effects on natural growth.

Such a development could be forestalled somewhat by a major rise in fertility during the 1990s, or mitigated somewhat by a further decline in mortality. In the latter case, the effect will be only temporary. As noted earlier, the only remaining escape would be a high volume of youthful in-migration, accompanied by an out-migration of elderly persons. It suffices to note that significant in-migration is already assumed in this model: a projection of New Jersey's population without migration shows lower total population levels throughout the projection years.

The likelihood of the emergence of natural decline is made more compelling by its long-term character. Positive natural increase in the long run, without migration, requires each generation of parents to reproduce itself. This implies a level of fertility sufficient to produce 2.1 children per woman; 2.0 to replace the parents, 0.1 to compensate for child mortality. In the United States, this has not occurred since 1972, and New Jersey's fertility has tended to be substantially lower than that of the nation. The positive natural increase the nation and the state have enjoyed is therefore a bonus--the relic of a long history of higher reproductivity and its effect on the age structure.

To place this long-term development in current perspective, it is interesting to consider the decade of the 1970s, when an excess of births over deaths kept New Jersey's population growing--albeit at a slow pace--against losses to migration. Barring major unforeseen developments in natural increase in the coming decades, such an experience cannot be repeated after about 2010 in New Jersey and 2030 in the United States. For the first time in recent history, positive net migration will become a necessary element for population increase.

CHANGES IN THE STATE AGE DISTRIBUTION: THE "GRAYING" OF NEW JERSEYANS AND THE SHIFT FROM YOUTHFUL TO ELDERLY DEPENDENCY

As the average American's life expectancy increases, the proportion of the retirement-aged population grows. In New Jersey, such a development will taper off in the 1990s, leaving a proportion 65 years of age and older in the 14% range until around 2010. After 2010, the growth rate will accelerate as the vanguard of the post-war baby boom enters this age bracket. The proportion will reach 21.9% in 2030.

At the same time, the proportion of those under 15 years of age shows a gradual decline in New Jersey. This result should be interpreted with some caution: unlike the trend in the elderly, the trend in youth is sensitive to the future fertility trend assumed by the model. Viewing these developments in terms of the overall dependency ratio (ratio of persons under 15 years of age and 65 years of age and over to persons aged 15 to 64 years), we see the current slow decline continuing until 2010, then followed by a rapid increase to near the 1970-level by 2030. More important than the trend in dependency is the shift in the age character of dependency from a dependent population that was 26% elderly in 1970 to one that will be 59% elderly in 2030.

The changing age structure in New Jersey is also reflected in the rising median age. As Table 3 depicts, New Jersey's median age will increase from 31.7 in 1980 to 37.7 in 2000 and to 42.6 in 2030.

THE INCREASE IN THE NONWHITE POPULATION

Another important characteristic of the projected population growth for New Jersey is that a large portion of it is attributed to the nonwhite population (Table 4). While national projections also show an increase in the proportion of nonwhites, the growth in New Jersey of the portion of the population that is nonwhite will exceed that of United States. This is the outgrowth of the current trend of migration rates for nonwhite persons in New Jersey –usually positive and usually higher than those of the white population.

Of lesser importance is that fertility rates for the nonwhite population are assumed to remain somewhat higher than those of whites. Although higher than those of whites, New Jersey's nonwhite fertility rates are substantially below national levels for nonwhites. The total fertility rate of nonwhites, therefore, is below the 2.1 children per woman that is required for generation replacement through most of the period. Furthermore, the projections assume a gradual convergence of fertility by race through the entire projection period. The increasing proportion of nonwhites in New Jersey is thus mainly due to different migration patterns between whites and nonwhites, which implies higher migration rates for nonwhites than whites.

THE CHANGING LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

Compared with the projected 0.8% annual population growth rate from 1980 to 2000, the civilian labor force in New Jersey is projected to grow more than 1% per annum until 2000 (see Table 5). However, this represents a significant decline from the 1970s when the bulging baby boom entered the labor force en masse. During the early 1980s, the last of the baby boom generation joined the labor force, and through the end of the century the youth entering the labor force will represent the smaller-in-size baby bust generation. After 2000, as total population growth slows its pace and the changing age structure generates even less new entrants to the labor market, the increase of labor force in New Jersey will drop more dramatically though its growth rate remains greater than the population's. The declining rate of increase in the labor force coupled with the expected continued good health of New Jersey's economy translates into a very tight labor market during the entire projections period. As stated earlier, the unemployment rate is assumed to be 3.5% in 2000 and decline to 3.0% in 2015.

Also, as mentioned earlier in the discussion of methods and assumptions, increasing labor force participation rates and labor inmigrants are expected to fill the increasing labor demand in New Jersey. The female labor force is more likely than their male counterparts to increase their participation rates because of their currently lower participation rate. In addition, currently observed migration patterns suggest that those who migrate to New Jersey for jobs, nonwhites account for a larger proportion than whites. Nonwhites and females, therefore, will account for most of the

growth of New Jersey's work force, especially before 2000.

The increasing proportion of females and nonwhites in the labor force is a national trend. However, the participation of nonwhites in New Jersey's labor market has been and will be relatively more active than the nonwhites will be nationwide.

ALTERNATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIOS FOR NEW JERSEY

As noted at the outset, this Division developed four alternative projection models: the "preferred" Economic-Demographic Model, the Historical Migration Model, the Zero Migration Model, and the Linear Regression Model (Table 6). The Historical Migration Model is purely demographic. It assumes that the future components of population change are an outgrowth of past components of population change. The current migration pattern, the inferred 1980-85 migration rates by age-race-sex, are applied to the projection years with the assumption that rates among race and sex will converge. The Zero Migration Model assumes that the population change will occur in the absence of net migration, which leaves the difference between births and deaths as the only dynamic element in population change. The Linear Regression Model assumes that the population growth observed in New Jersey from 1900 to 1987 will continue until 2030. In other words, it is a simple extrapolation of past total population trends. The Zero Migration and Linear Regression Models are presented primarily for illustrative purpose.

Since the level of natural increase will gradually decline in New Jersey, as has been discussed, the zero migration assumption yields lower population levels than those models with net migration in every projection year. Also, except for the Historical Migration Model (which declines after 2015), it is the only other model to show declines in population (after 2010), reflecting the increased mortality of the aging baby boomers. Comparing the Economic-Demographic Model with the purely demographic model (the Historical Migration Model) also shows the demographic model to be relatively conservative in every year of the projection cycle. Population projections which, in part, are driven by employment projections are likely to support higher population growth than purely demographic cohort projections because the former compensates for natural increase deficits with migration when needed. The assumption of significant increases in employment, at least until 2000, also contributes to the relatively rapid growth rates projected by the Economic-Demographic Model. However, the projected growth rates are in line with recent trends.

Again, numbers presented in this report are projections, not predictions or forecasts. Projections are by their nature biased in favor of continuity. All comments regarding these projections are welcomed. These projections are contained in the report entitled *Population and Labor Force Projections for New Jersey: 1990 to 2030, Volume I.* The report can be obtained from Sen-Yuan Wu, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.

Table 1
TOTAL POPULATION, 1950 TO 2030
NEW JERSEY VS. UNITED STATES

	Population (000)		Annual Growth Rate		
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	N.J. as % of U.S.
1950	4,835	151,326	---	---	3.20
1960	6,067	179,323	2.30	1.71	3.38
1970	7,171	203,302	1.69	1.26	3.53
1980	7,365	226,546	0.27	1.09	3.25
1987	7,675	243,827	0.59	1.06	3.15
1990	7,814	250,410	0.60	0.89	3.12
1995	8,157	260,138	0.86	0.77	3.14
2000	8,500	268,266	0.83	0.62	3.17
2010	8,996	282,575	0.57	0.52	3.18
2020	9,308	294,364	0.34	0.41	3.16
2030	9,606	300,629	0.32	0.21	3.20

Notes: 1950 through 1980 populations are from Census of April 1, of each year. The 1987 population are estimates as of July 1. Populations of 1990 through 2030 are projections to July 1.
Projected U. S. population are from Census Bureau's *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 1018.

Table 2
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN NEW JERSEY, 1950-2030

Interval	Total Population Increment	Natural Increase		Net Migration
		Births	Deaths	
1950-60	1,231.5	1,187.8	538.2	581.9
1960-70	1,104.3	1,253.3	644.6	495.6
1970-80	193.9	977.7	667.1	-116.7
1980-90	449.3	1,007.5	694.2	136.0
1990-00	685.9	998.3	764.6	452.2
2000-10	496.3	932.3	848.1	412.1
2010-20	311.3	954.3	968.0	325.0
2020-30	298.1	965.5	1,126.5	459.1

Table 3

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION UNDER 15 OR 65 AND OVER, THE DEPENDENCY RATIO, AND THE MEDIAN AGE IN NEW JERSEY
(Economic-Demographic Model)

Year	Percent Under 15	Percent 65 and Over	Dependency Ratio	Median Age
1970	27.8	9.7	0.600	30.1
1980	21.4	11.7	0.495	31.7
1987	19.9	12.9	0.489	(n.a.)
1990	19.1	13.6	0.486	35.3
2000	18.4	13.9	0.477	37.7
2010	16.3	14.8	0.451	41.2
2020	15.5	18.5	0.515	42.4
2030	15.3	21.9	0.592	42.6

Notes: The 1970 and 1980 figures are from the decennial Census as of April 1. The 1987 figures are the provisional estimates as of July 1. The 1990 through 2030 figures are projections to July 1. Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons under 15 years and 65 years of age and over to persons aged 15 to 64 years.

Table 4

POPULATION BY RACE, NEW JERSEY: 1980 TO 2030
(Economic-Demographic Model)

Year	Total (000)	White (000)	Nonwhite (000)	% Nonwhite
1980	7,365	6,311	1,054	14.3
1990	7,814	6,474	1,340	17.1
1995	8,157	6,613	1,544	18.9
2000	8,500	6,741	1,759	20.7
2010	8,996	6,892	2,105	23.4
2020	9,308	7,012	2,296	24.7
2030	9,606	7,153	2,453	25.5

Note: The definitions of race used here are different from the 1980 census in that they are modified to be consistent with the national projections and vital statistics.

Table 5
NEW JERSEY CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1970 TO 2010

Year	Total Number (000)	Total Growth Rate	Female Number (000)	Female Growth Rate	Nonwhite Number (000)	Nonwhite Growth Rate
1970	2,973	---	1,129	---	305	---
1980	3,523	1.71	1,514	2.98	450	3.96
1990	4,030	1.35	1,860	2.08	640	3.59
1995	4,286	1.24	2,005	1.51	763	3.58
2000	4,557	1.23	2,151	1.42	891	3.14
2005	4,746	0.82	2,228	0.71	996	2.27
2010	4,866	0.50	2,276	0.43	1,080	1.62

Note: The 1970 and 1980 figures are from the decennial censuses, based on sample data, and therefore, do not match the labor force data published in the statistical section of *Economic Indicators*, which are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly sample survey.

Table 6
POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY, 1987 TO 2030
Four Alternative Models
(000s)

	Economic-Demographic Model	Historical Migration Model	Zero Migration Model	Linear Regression Model
1987	7,675	7,675	7,675	7,657
1990	7,814	7,804	7,773	7,884
1995	8,157	8,008	7,906	8,231
2000	8,500	8,159	7,987	8,578
2005	8,767	8,253	8,021	8,925
2010	8,996	8,301	8,023	9,272
2015	9,147	8,315	8,005	9,619
2020	9,308	8,291	7,966	9,966
2025	9,490	8,212	7,897	10,314
2030	9,606	8,083	7,778	10,661

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the Economic Indicators, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of New Jersey Residential Building Permits, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,881	3,867	4,001	4,046
Feb	3,900	3,923	3,981	4,045
Mar	3,840	3,972	3,981	4,010
Apr	3,864	3,962	3,969	3,977
May	3,907	4,020	3,945	3,952
Jun	3,935	3,978	3,957	3,971
Jul	3,933	3,955	3,969	
Aug	3,927	3,987	3,976	
Sep	3,938	3,928	3,973	
Oct	3,932	4,016	3,963	
Nov	3,933	3,998	3,978	
Dec	3,908	3,988	4,043	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

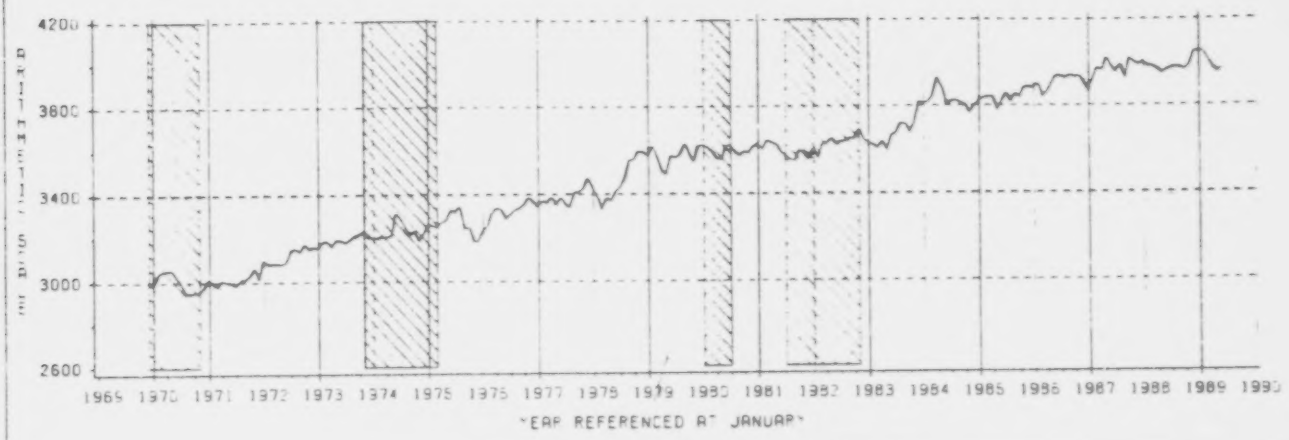
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,644	3,720	3,850	3,888
Feb	3,673	3,756	3,841	3,884
Mar	3,672	3,821	3,825	3,890
Apr	3,671	3,797	3,826	3,816
May	3,702	3,854	3,798	3,834
Jun	3,734	3,811	3,810	3,806
Jul	3,725	3,794	3,823	
Aug	3,739	3,820	3,823	
Sep	3,754	3,757	3,823	
Oct	3,727	3,857	3,810	
Nov	3,756	3,851	3,821	
Dec	3,743	3,835	3,875	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

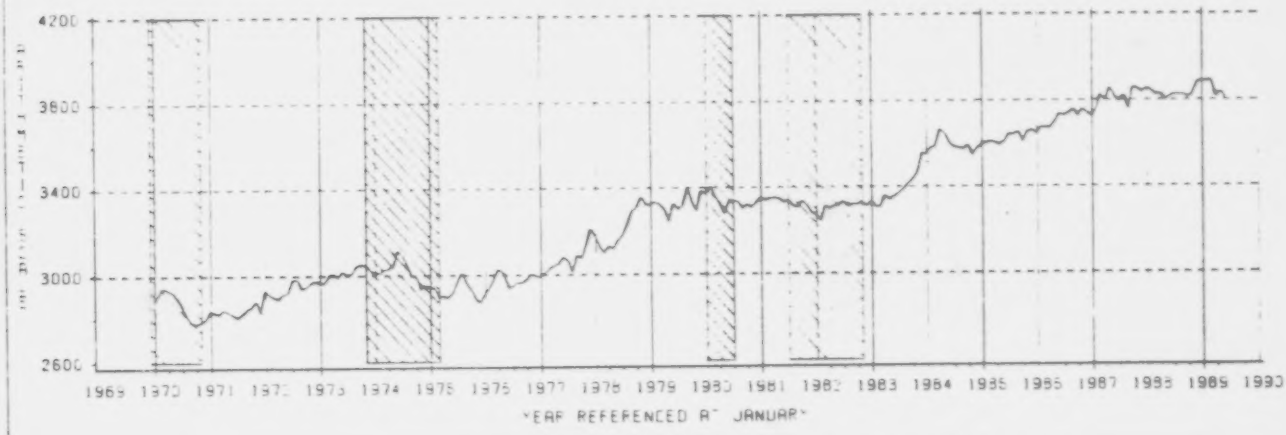
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	237	147	151	158
Feb	227	167	140	159
Mar	168	151	156	120
Apr	193	165	143	161
May	205	166	147	118
Jun	201	167	147	165
Jul	208	161	146	
Aug	188	167	153	
Sep	184	171	150	
Oct	205	159	153	
Nov	177	147	157	
Dec	165	153	168	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2 RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3 UNEMPLOYMENT (000) – INVERTED

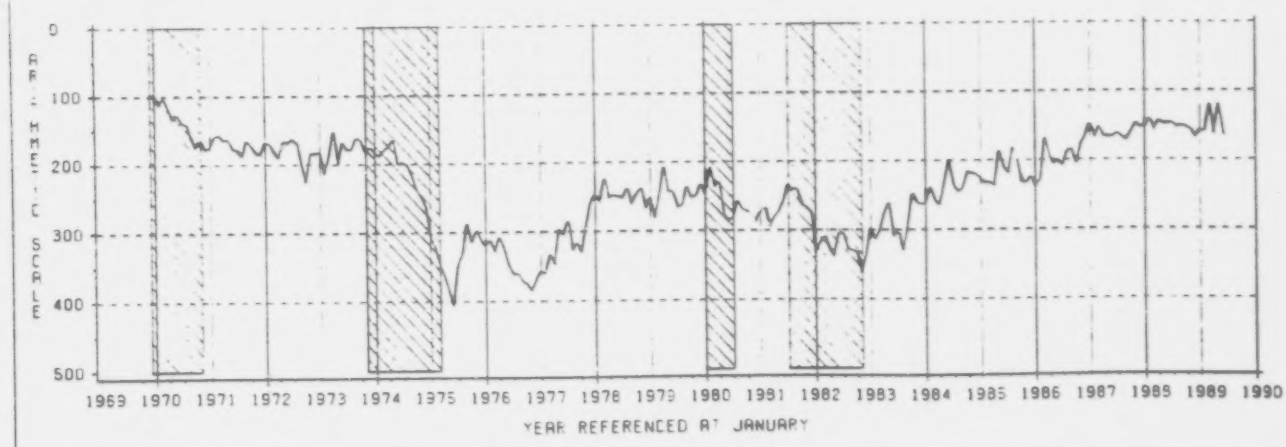


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	65.7	64.7	66.4	66.9
Feb	65.9	65.5	66.1	66.8
Mar	64.8	66.3	66.0	66.2
Apr	65.1	66.1	65.8	65.7
May	65.8	67.0	65.4	65.2
Jun	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.5
Jul	66.0	65.9	65.7	
Aug	65.9	66.4	65.8	
Sep	66.0	65.3	65.7	
Oct	65.9	66.8	65.5	
Nov	65.8	66.4	65.8	
Dec	65.4	66.2	66.8	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

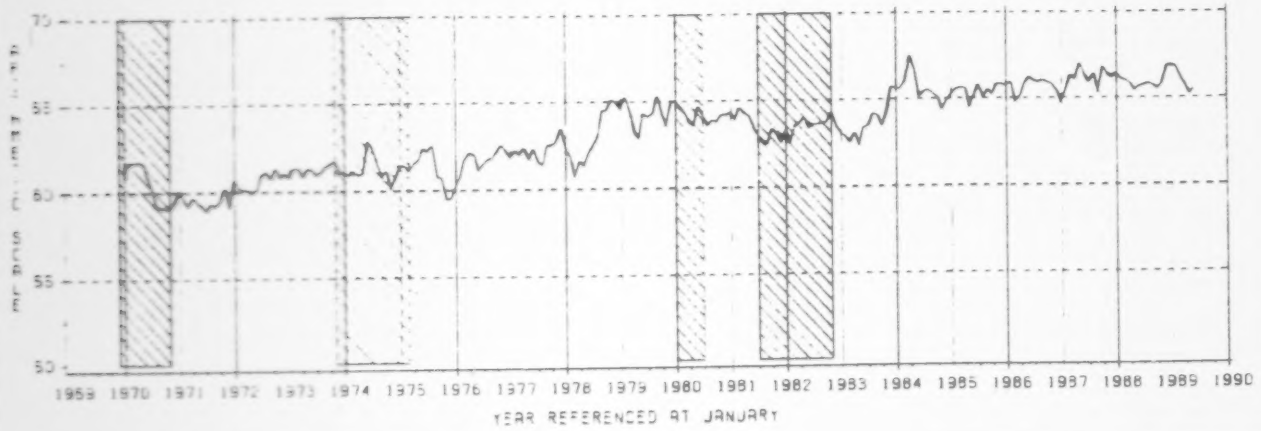
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.2	63.9	64.3
Feb	62.1	62.8	63.8	64.2
Mar	62.0	63.8	63.5	64.2
Apr	61.9	63.3	63.4	63.0
May	62.3	64.3	62.9	63.3
Jun	62.8	63.5	63.1	62.8
Jul	62.5	63.2	63.3	
Aug	62.7	63.6	63.3	
Sep	62.9	62.5	63.3	
Oct	62.4	64.1	63.0	
Nov	62.9	64.0	63.2	
Dec	62.6	63.7	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

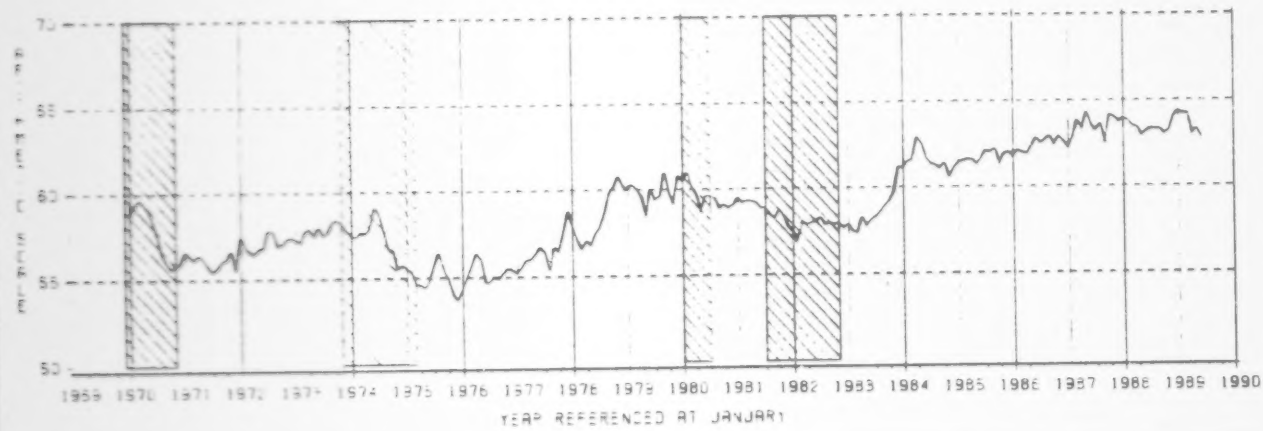
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Feb	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Mar	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.0
Apr	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.0
May	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.0
Jun	5.1	4.2	3.7	4.2
Jul	5.3	4.1	3.7	
Aug	4.8	4.2	3.8	
Sep	4.7	4.4	3.8	
Oct	5.2	4.0	3.9	
Nov	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Dec	4.2	3.8	4.2	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5 EMPLOYMENT - POPULATION RATIO (%)



6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

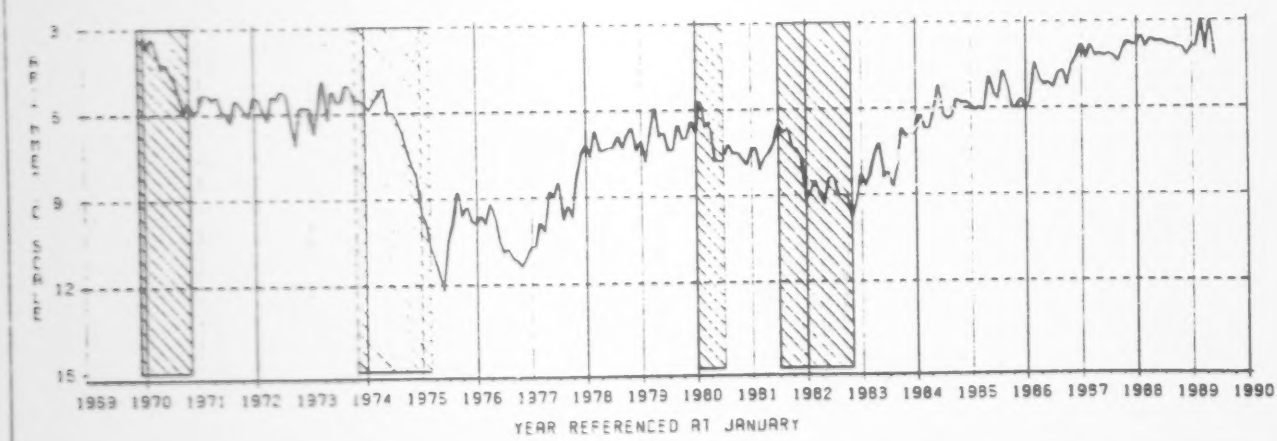


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1	3687.6
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3610.9	3692.2
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9	3636.6	3688.1
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9	3669.1	3683.0
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3	3685.5R	3680.3R
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6	3728.9P	3678.1P
Jul	3539.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8		
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

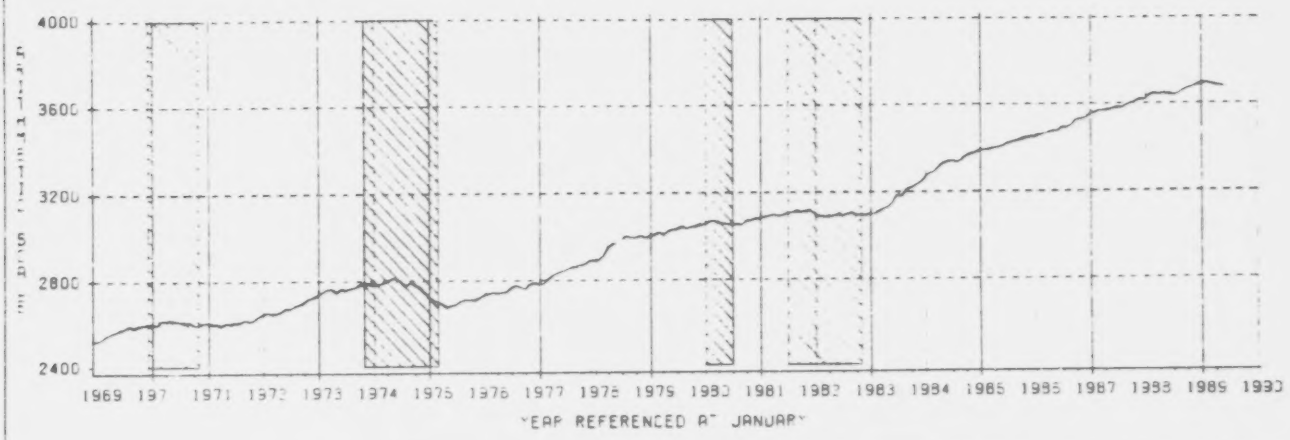
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7	3129.4
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3049.6	3132.5
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9	3074.0	3131.3
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6	3106.4	3126.7
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4	3124.9R	3122.9R
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2	3164.6P	3120.0P
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0		
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

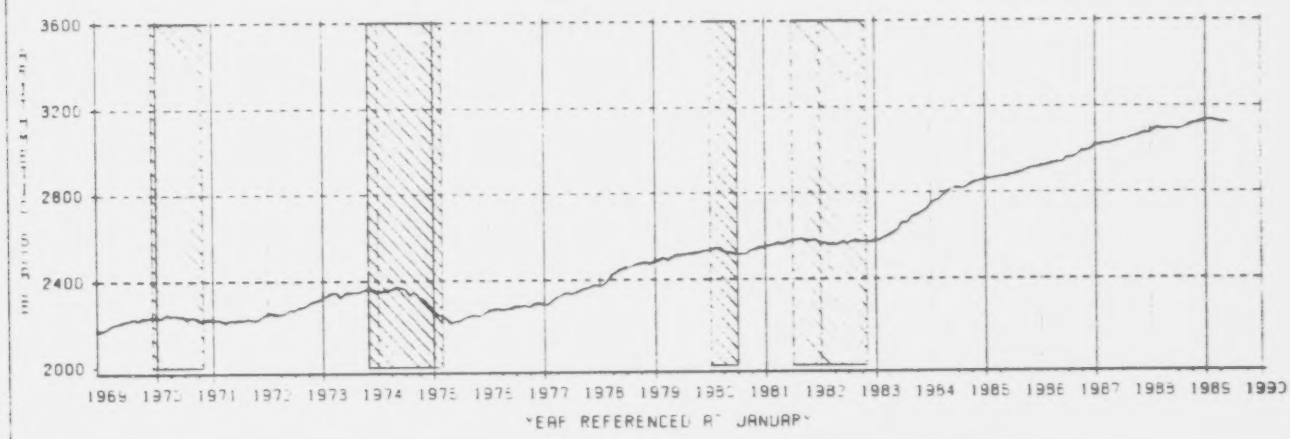
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4	558.2
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	561.3	559.7
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0	562.6	556.8
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3	562.7	556.3
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9	560.6	557.4
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4	564.3P	558.1P
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8		
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – 1

7 NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8 PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9 PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

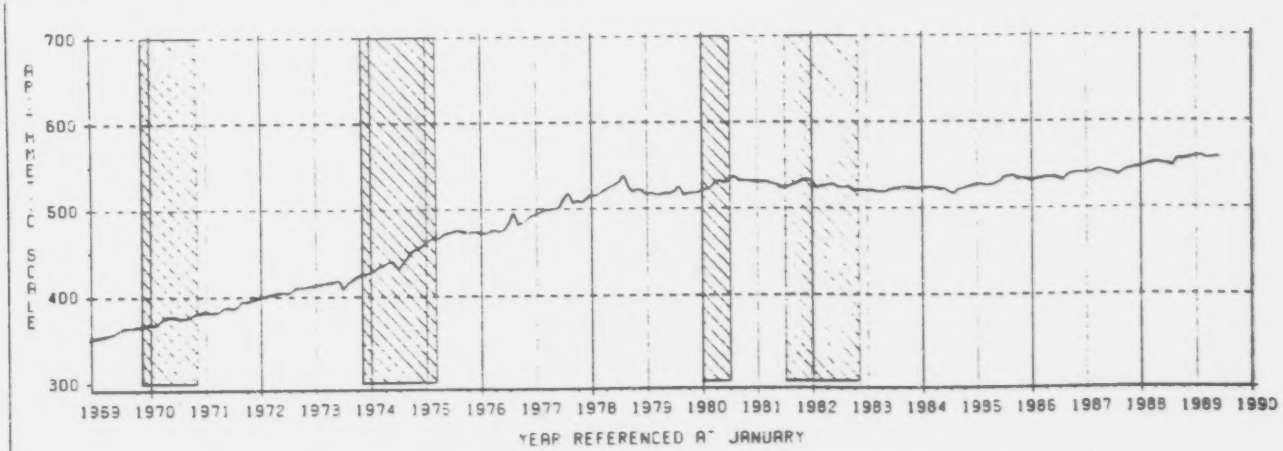


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5	664.8
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.2	663.5
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0	660.1	662.1
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0	659.1	661.3
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0	661.3R	661.4R
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7	664.2P	659.0P
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4		
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

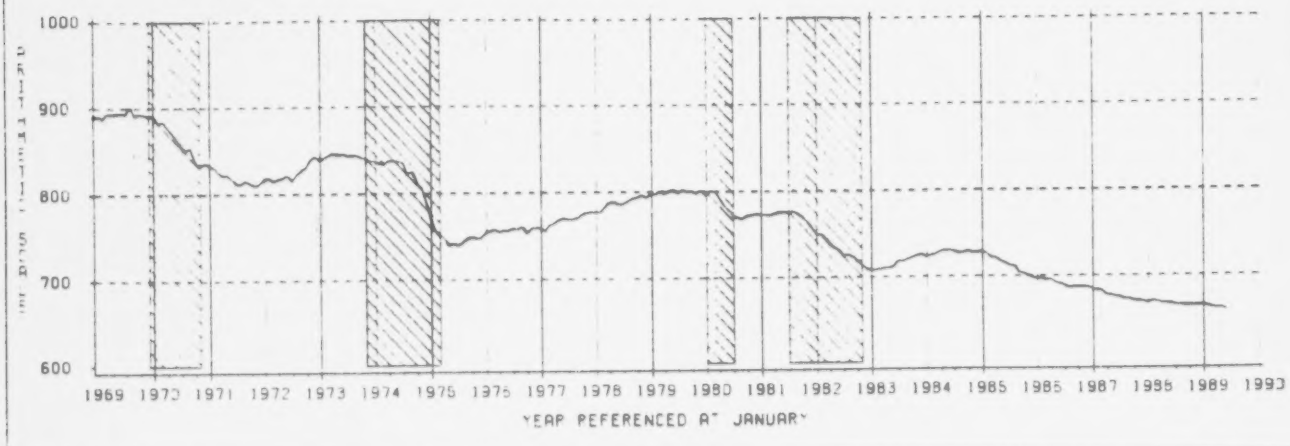
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	156.9	179.5
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0	163.8	180.0
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3	174.6	178.5
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3	178.2R	176.3R
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3	181.8P	174.5P
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0		
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

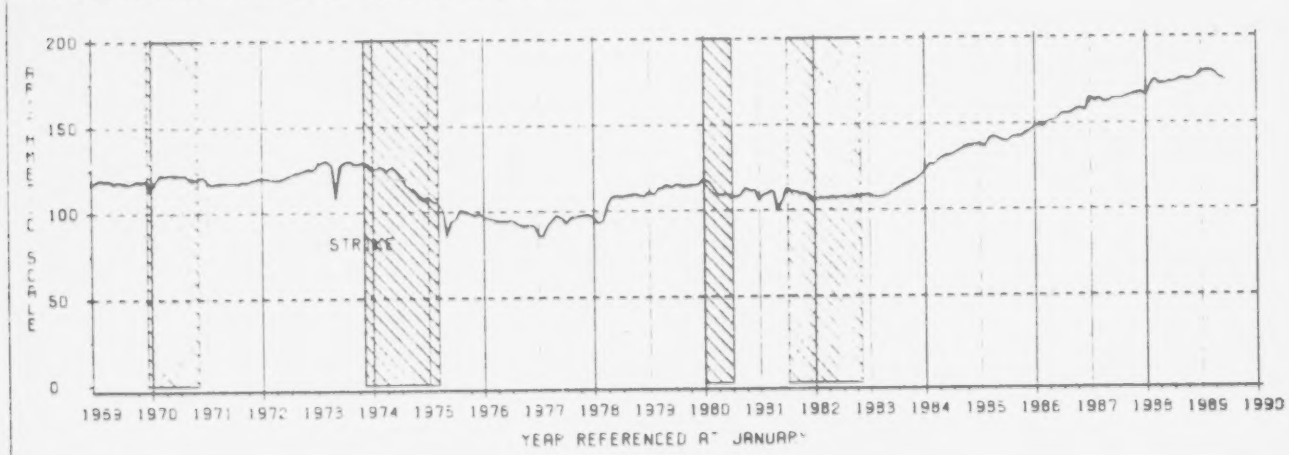
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5	2283.0
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.1	2286.8
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5	2247.7	2286.6
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0	2270.3	2284.5
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8	2282.9R	2282.7R
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9	2316.1P	2284.1P
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4		
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

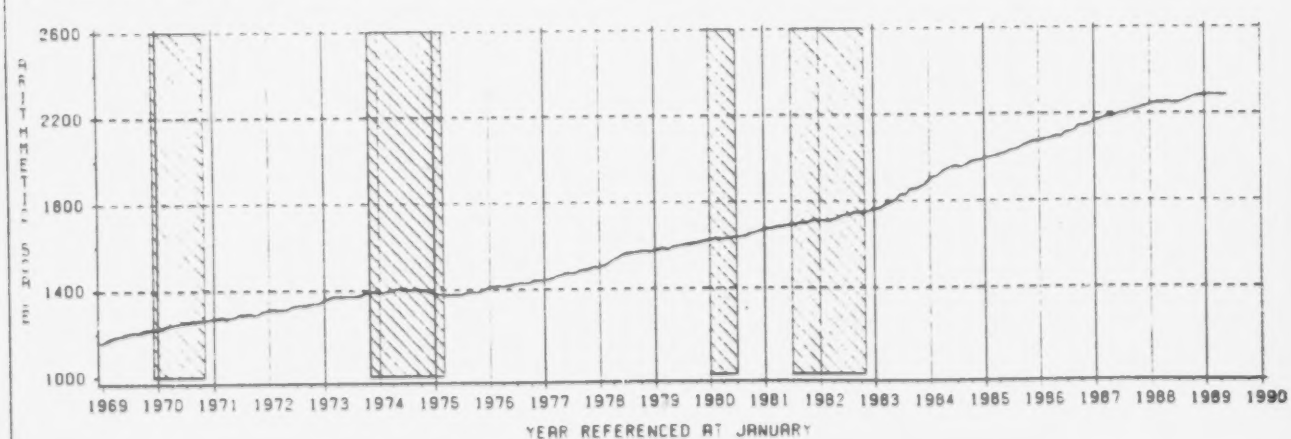


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7	421.6
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	418.1	420.6
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9	420.4	420.0
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3	419.7	421.4
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2	420.0	420.8
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8	422.1P	419.6P
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1		
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

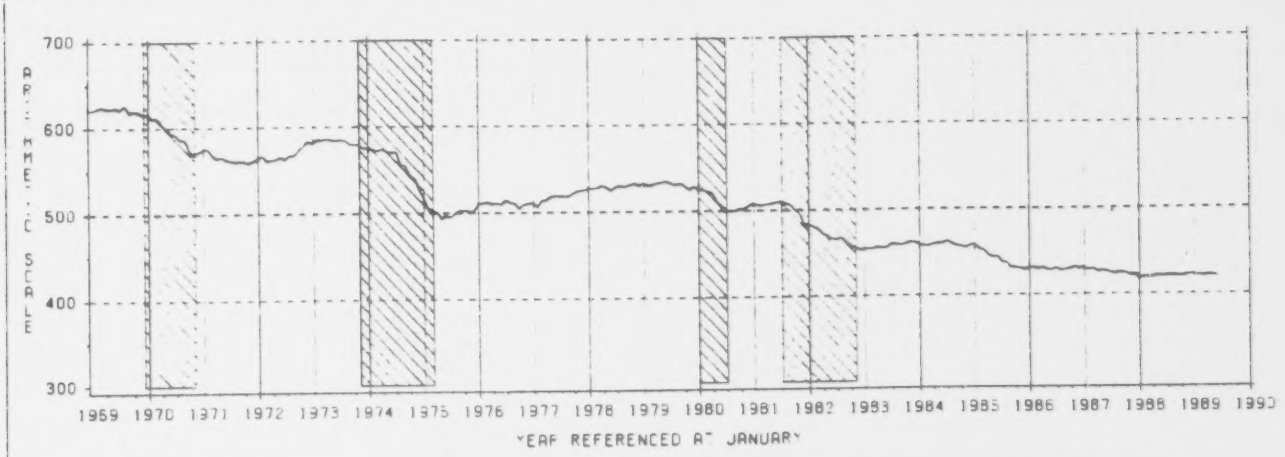
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.0
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0R	41.1R
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.1
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8		
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

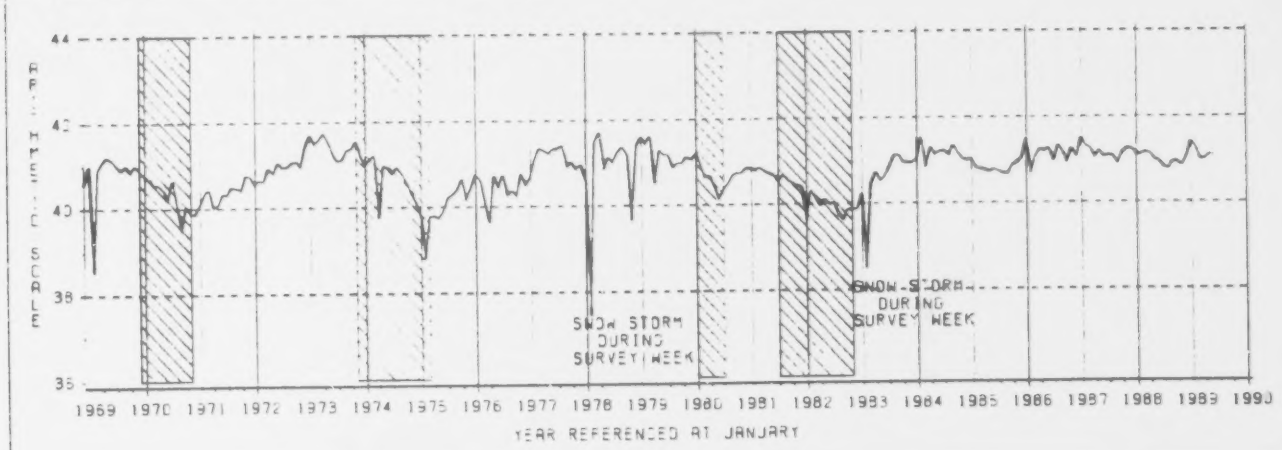
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168	17,454
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,226	17,371
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259	17,320	17,220
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228	17,166	17,277
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212	17,220R	17,295R
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140	17,348P	17,246P
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

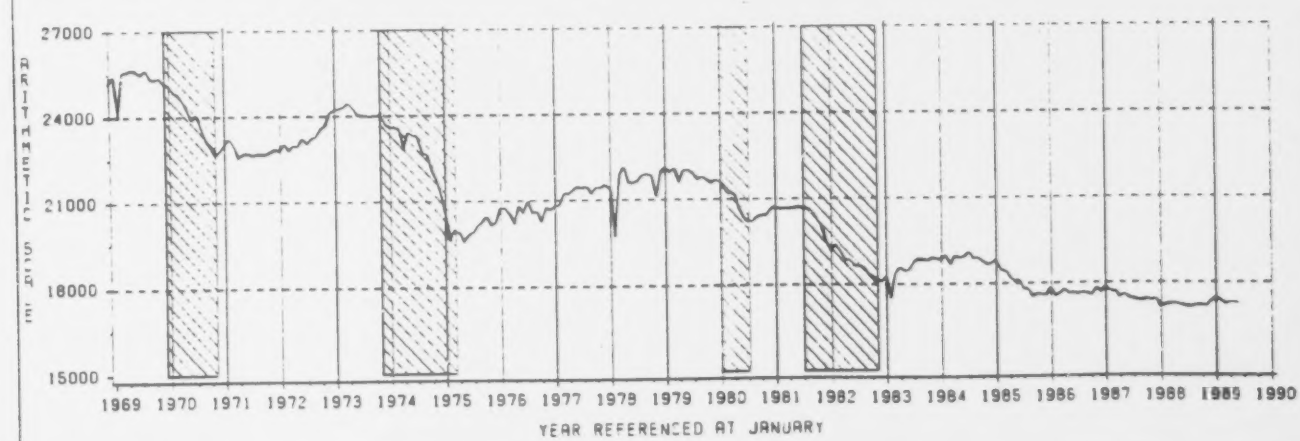


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.38
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	460.62
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	459.72
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	462.07R
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	463.61P
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

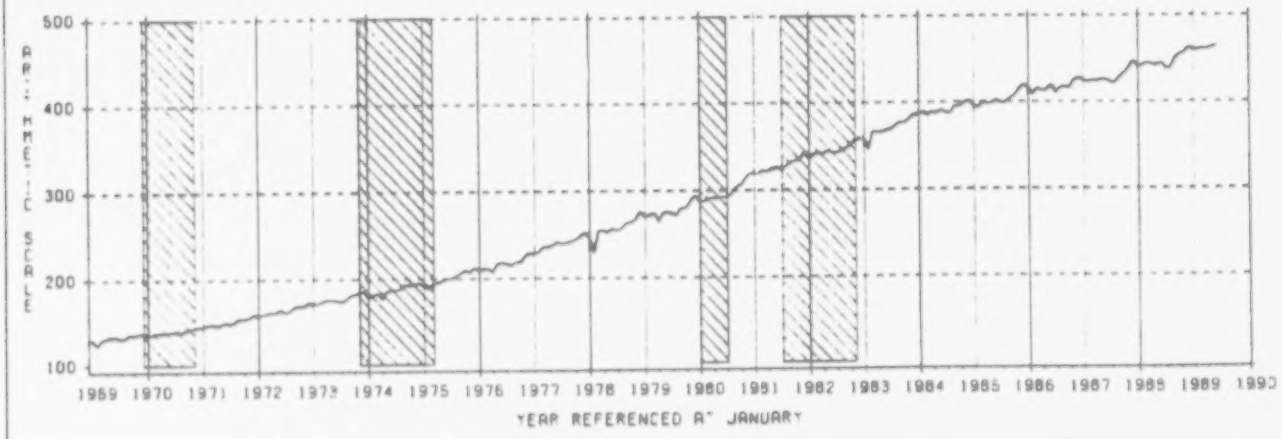
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8	122.5	128.2	127.9
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8	122.8	128.7	128.9
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1			
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

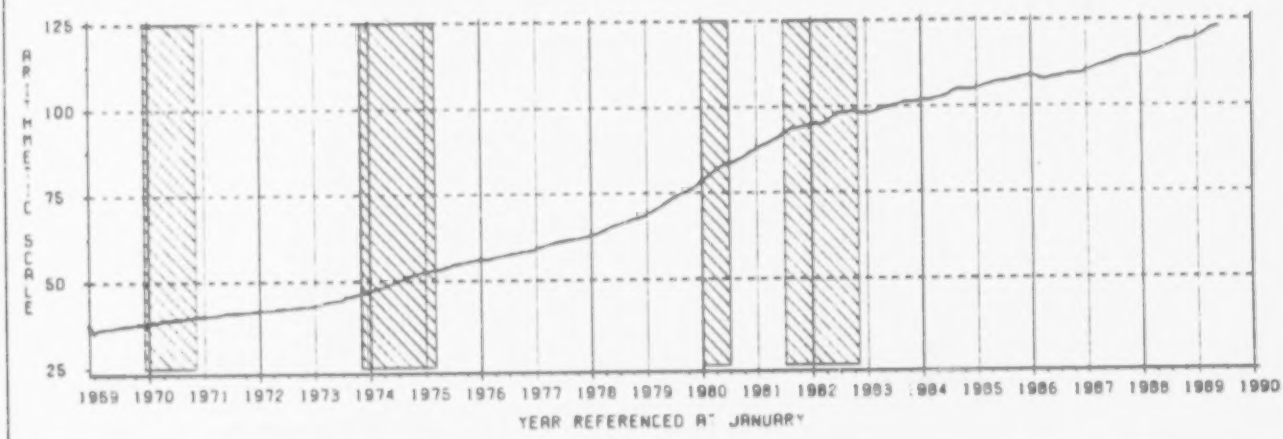
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25	306.59
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.45	305.68
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64	284.25	304.49
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94	282.02	302.04
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.99	280.96R	301.06R
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91	280.17P	300.33P
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72		
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

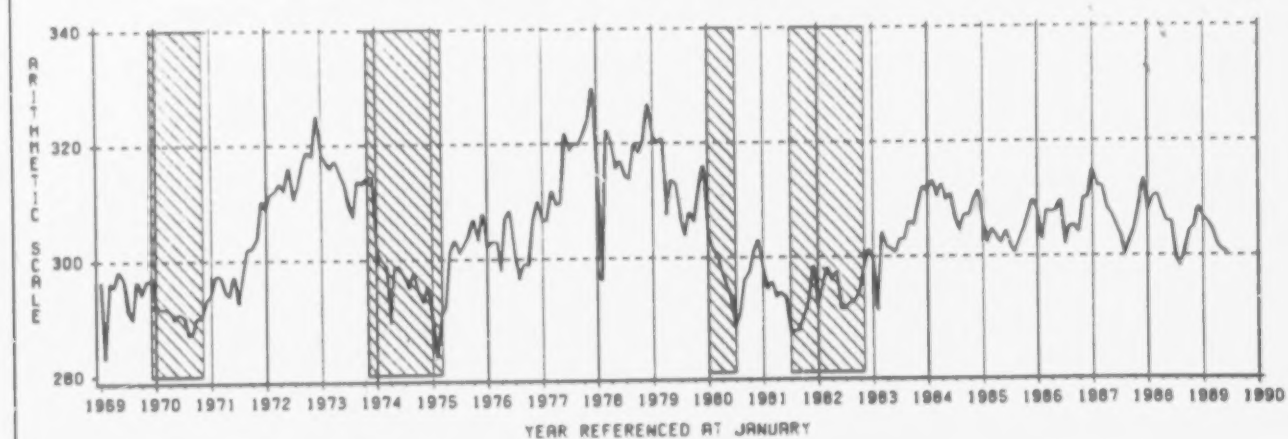


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479	2,810	3,141
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925	2,946	2,525
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481	2,393	2,199
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854	3,322	2,906
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684		
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,846	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

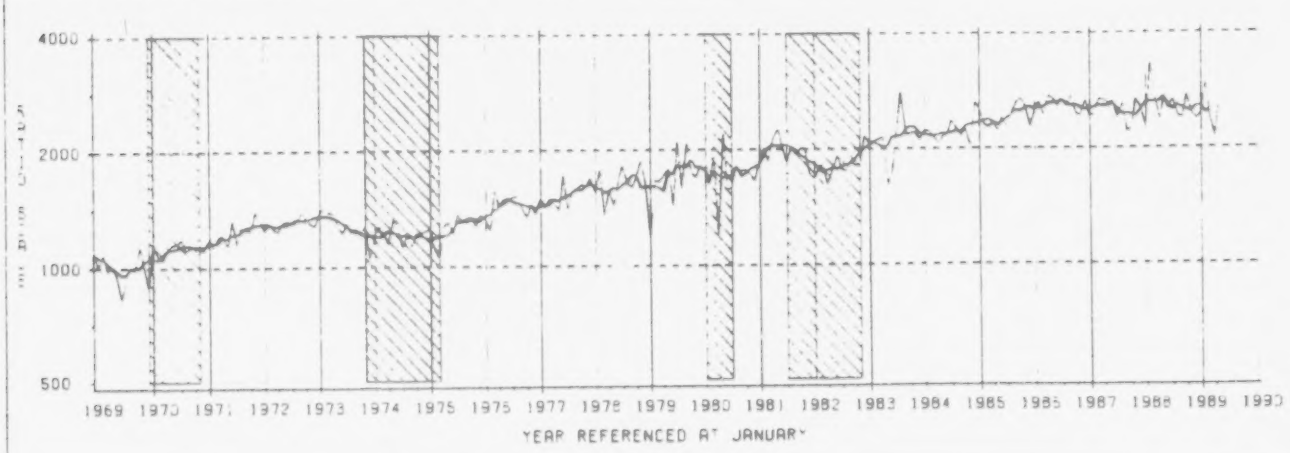
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

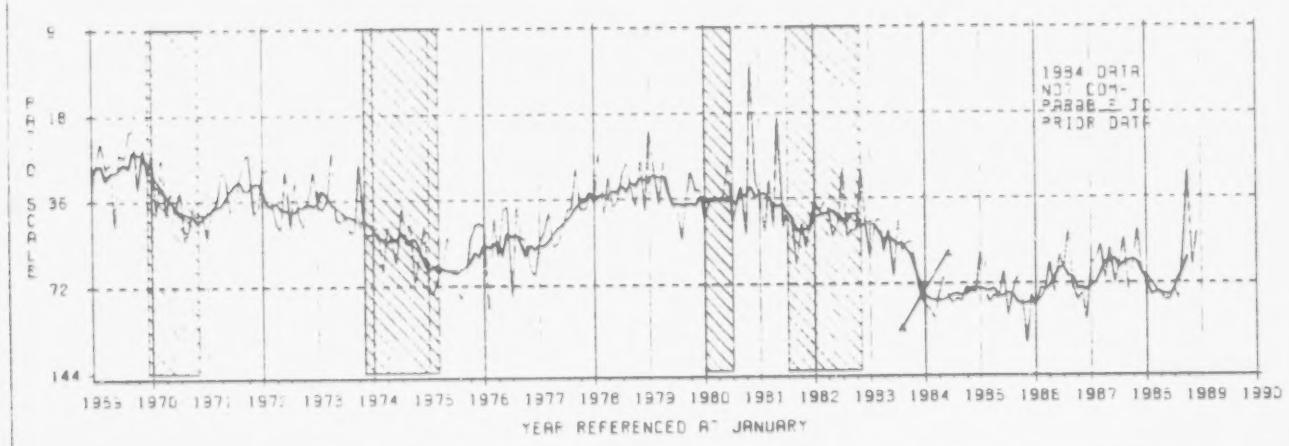
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324	1,214	1,278
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305	1,259	1,333
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296	1,304	1,308
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320	1,248	1,302
May	1,361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281		
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293	1,281	1,344		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20 BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21 INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

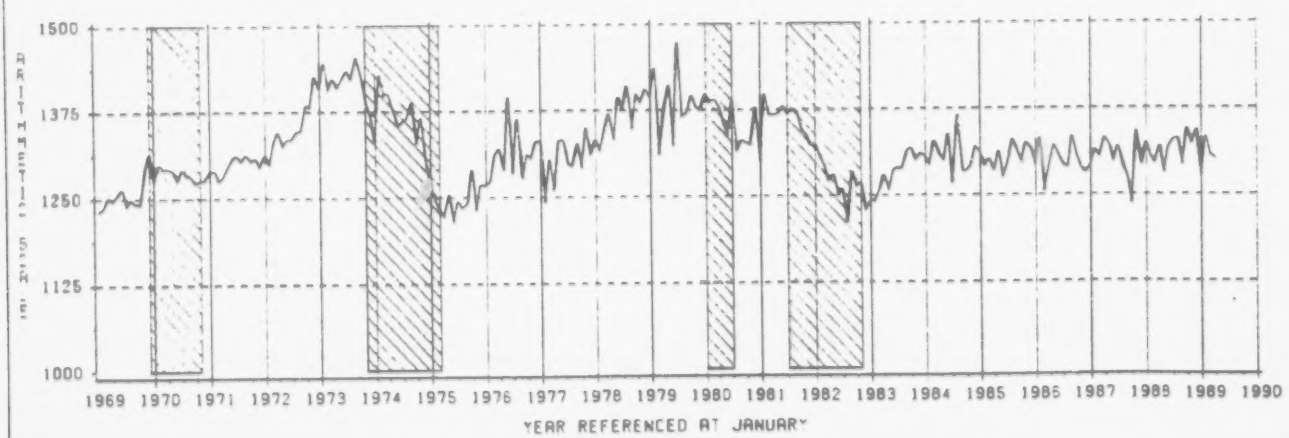


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	733.3	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2	815.7	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	608.2	552.4	630.6	575.4
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	609.9	618.5	723.6	734.2
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	955.5	840.2	675.8	594.2
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	890.2R	758.1R	502.8	425.3
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	737.9	651.5		
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

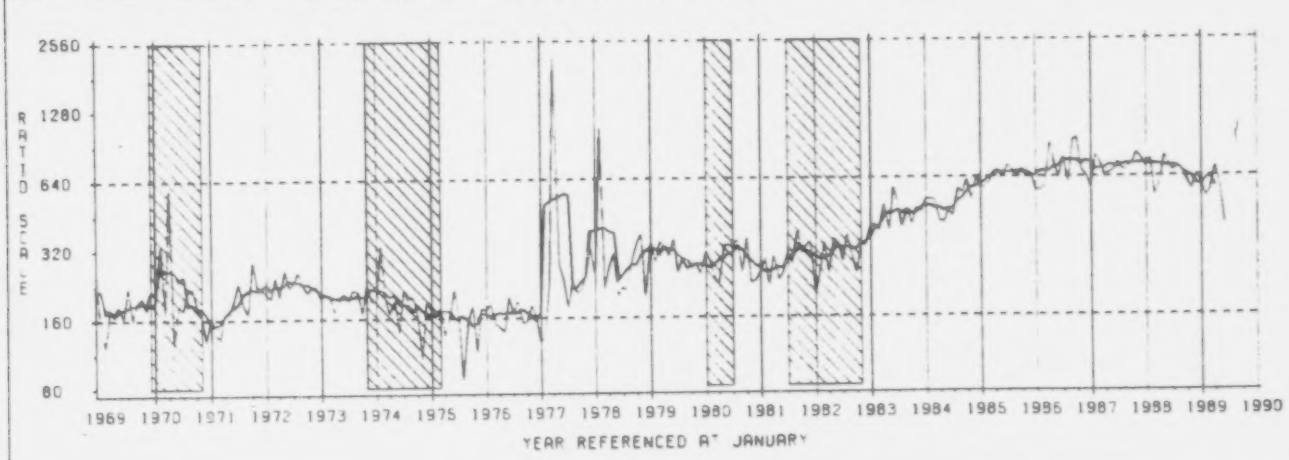
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	306.2	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6	401.8	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	370.3	344.5	243.7	226.7
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.0	342.5	342.1	336.7
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	388.8	341.5	249.7	219.3
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	354.0R	284.1R	264.9	212.6
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	375.3	348.8		
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

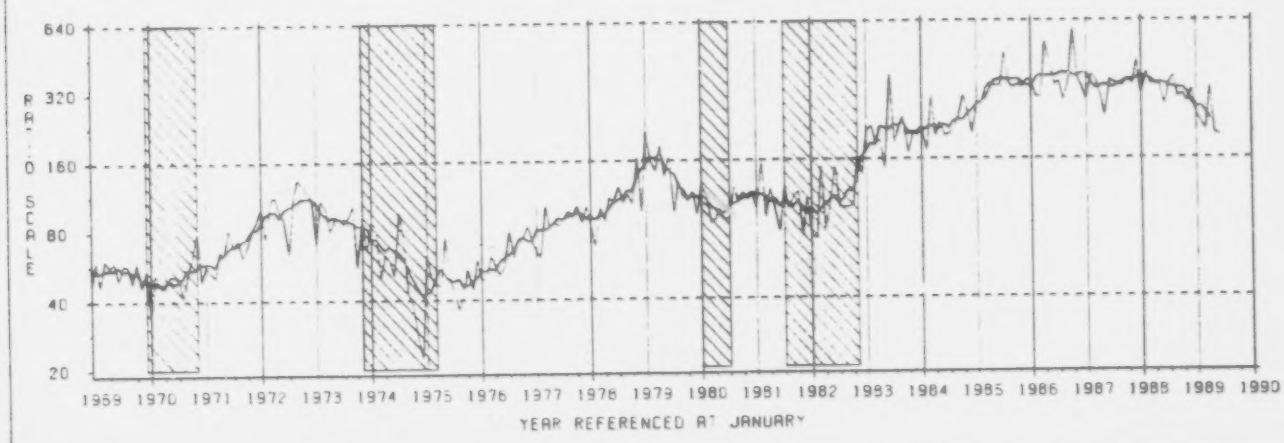
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5	299.7	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	188.5	158.5	239.9	201.7
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	172.8	186.8	197.7	213.8
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	230.0	244.6	313.8	333.6
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	314.5R	252.2R	127.2	102.0
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	205.0	183.7		
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22 TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

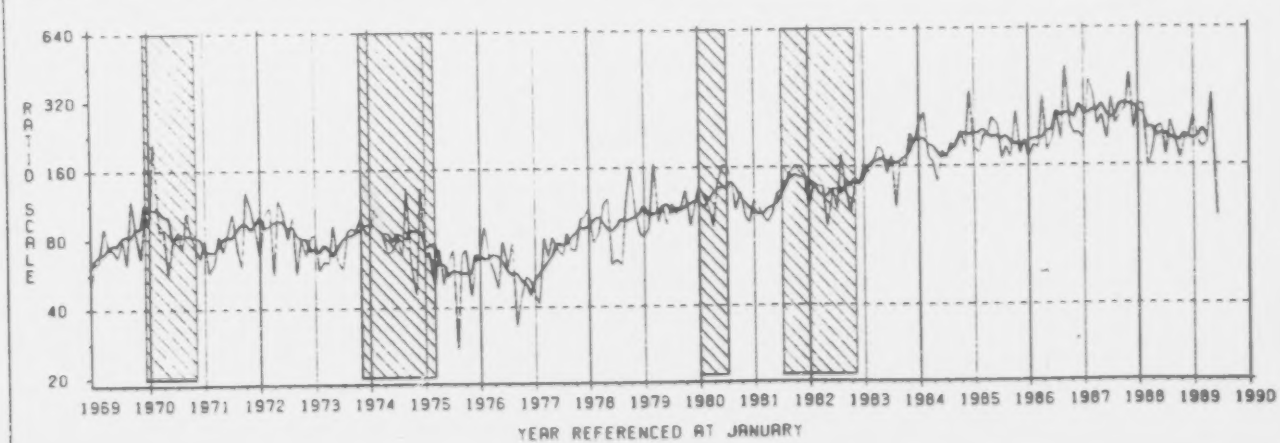


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438	1,986	2,640
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611	2,293	2,371
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865	2,904	2,888
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035	2,491	2,205
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851		
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

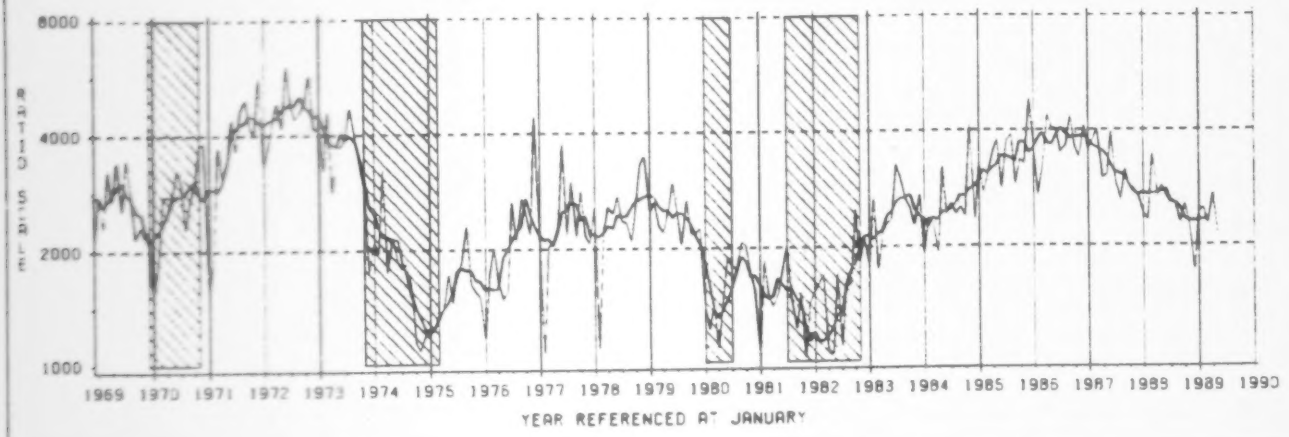
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917	998	1,636
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641	1,380	1,470
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033	1,730R	1,717R
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876	1,714	1,442
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686		
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

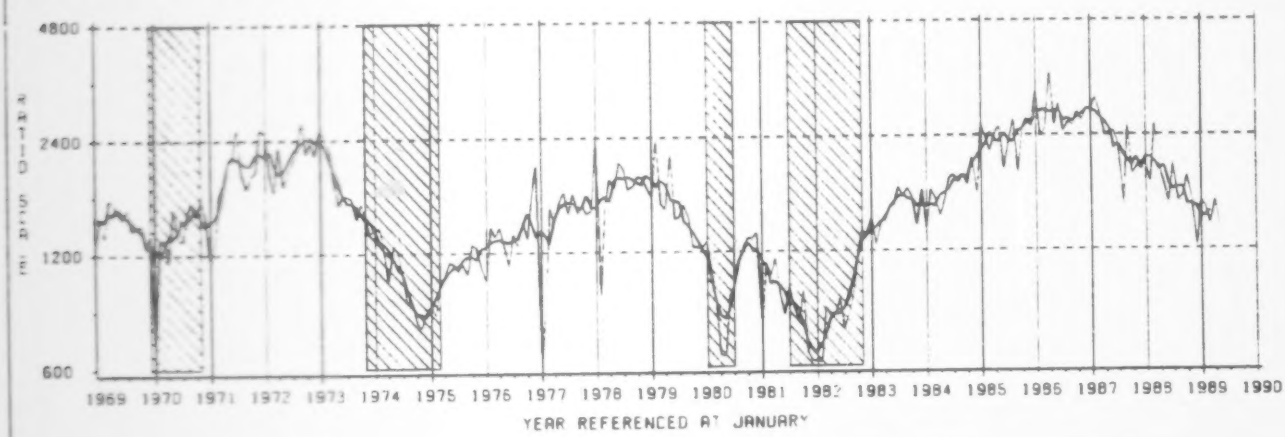
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
		*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	885
Mar	696	994	784	801
Apr	519	606	680	1,073
May	1,201	577	980	667
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25 TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27 MULTI-FAMILY(5-) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

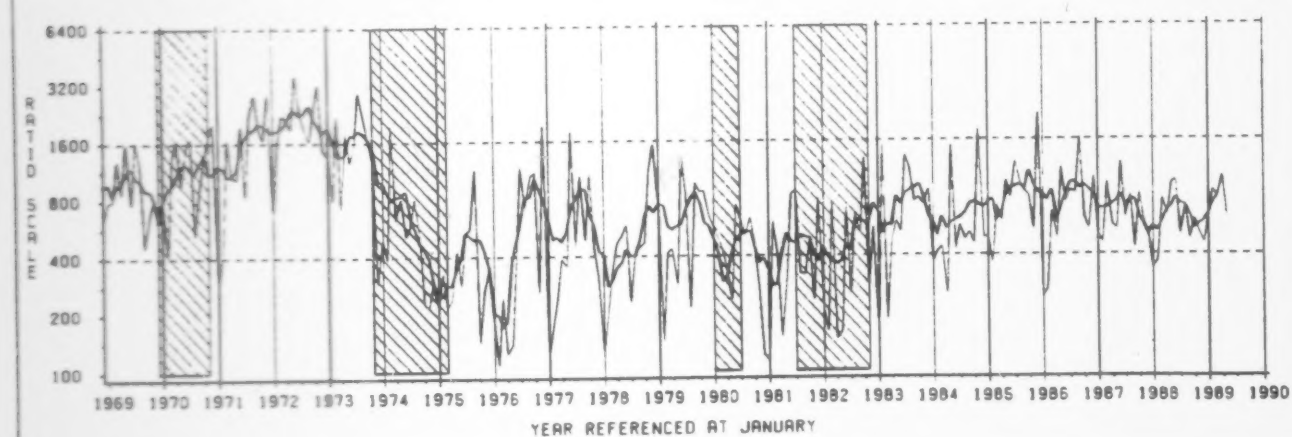


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,715	4,037	3,681	4,024	4,184	4,674	4,382	4,926
Feb	3,358	3,977	3,637	4,327	4,206	4,819	4,150	4,950
Mar	3,865	4,054	4,188	4,440	4,882	5,057	4,884	5,039
Apr	3,955	4,098	4,371	4,471	4,676	4,817	4,788R	5,001R
May	4,394	4,271	4,550	4,510	4,894	4,880	5,135	5,037
Jun	4,202	4,138	4,679	4,568	5,160	4,969		
Jul	4,194	4,176	4,680	4,608	4,972	4,983		
Aug	4,223	4,246	4,694	4,667	5,026	4,951		
Sep	4,257	4,335	4,595	4,671	4,872	4,892		
Oct	4,296	4,248	4,690	4,642	4,955	4,986		
Nov	4,346	4,251	4,629	4,539	5,103	4,996		
Dec	5,450	4,336	5,842	4,656	6,231	4,940		

29. Sales of Retail Stores In 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

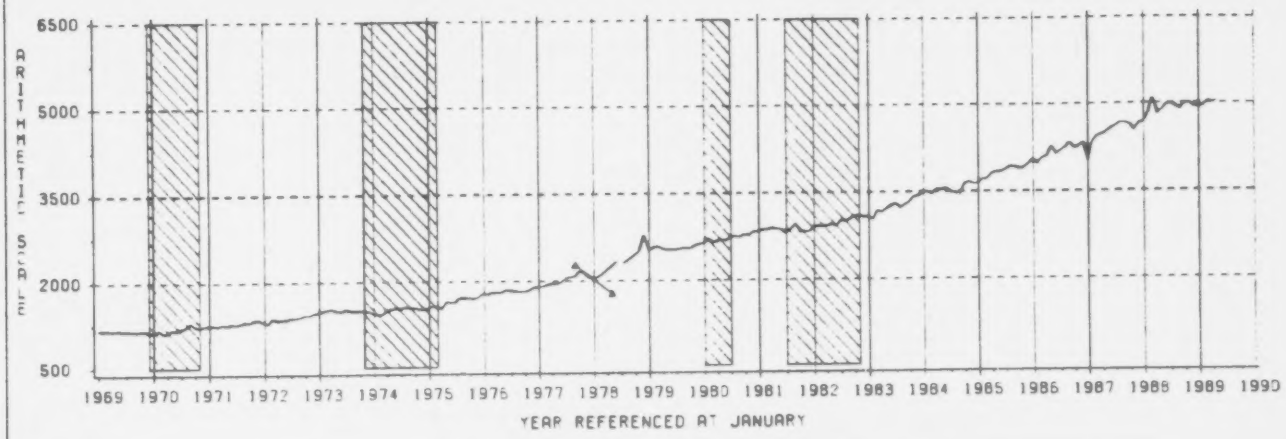
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,773	3,778	4,226	4,298
Feb	3,752	4,055	4,377	4,308
Mar	3,857	4,134	4,586	4,367
Apr	3,944	4,109	4,324	4,289R
May	4,111	4,138	4,381	4,298
Jun	3,979	4,199	4,469	
Jul	4,004	4,243	4,461	
Aug	4,067	4,258	4,421	
Sep	4,125	4,227	4,295	
Oct	4,034	4,190	4,358	
Nov	4,049	4,123	4,394	
Dec	4,118	4,217	4,349	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

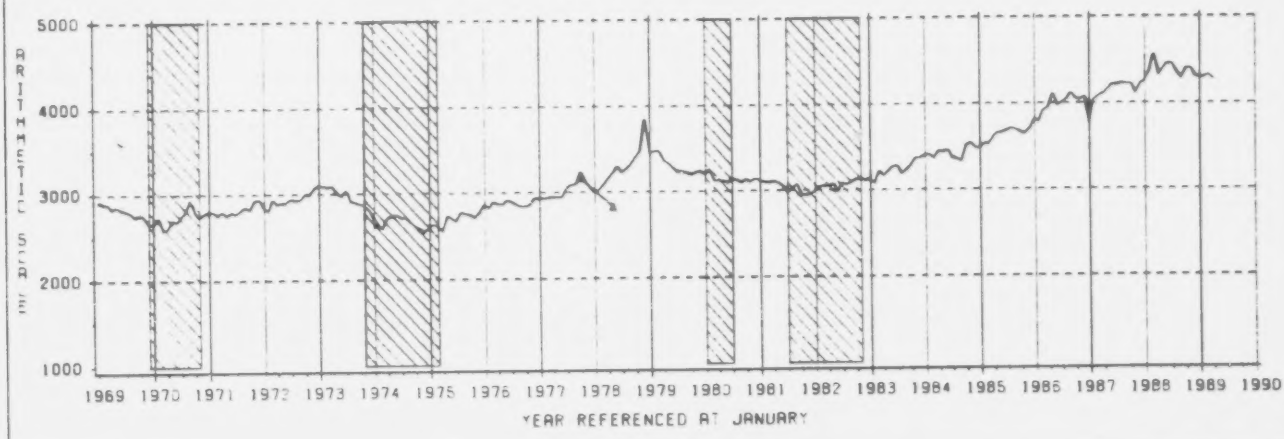
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,658
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762	31,032	37,810
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873	33,782	31,877
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860	37,283	40,832
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253	40,231	38,189
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111		
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERACE

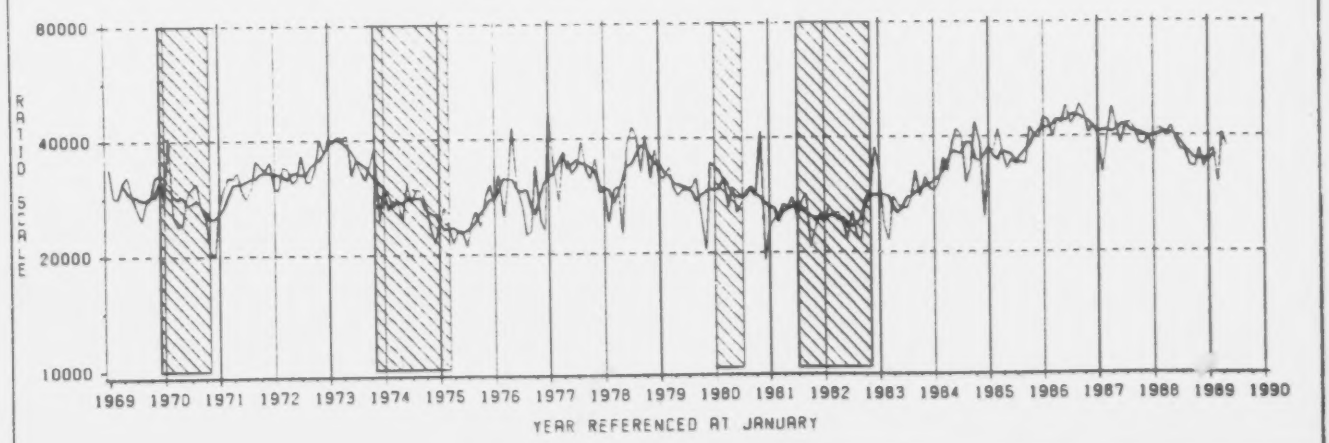


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	2.0	76.3	2.2
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0	79.1	2.3
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1	81.7	2.3
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1	82.9	2.4
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1		
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

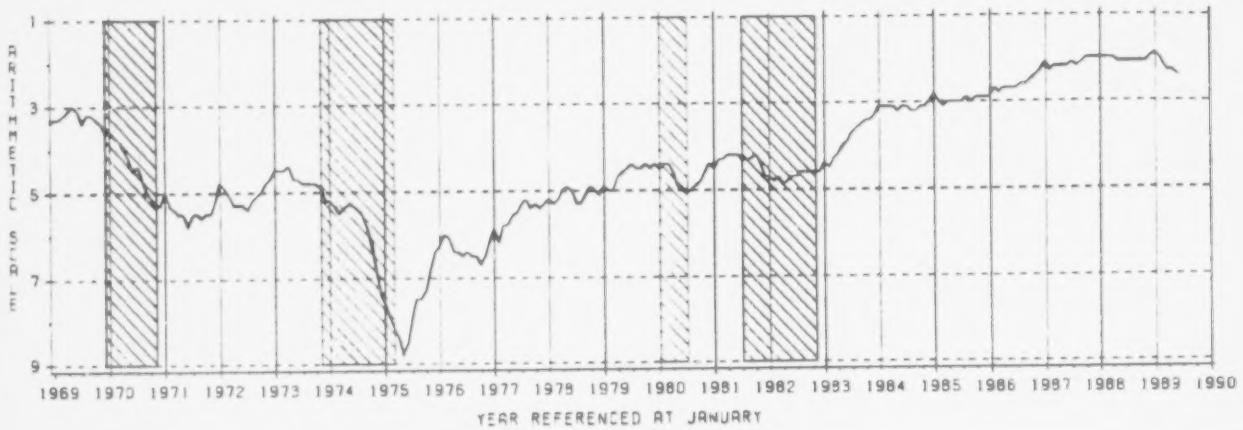
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255	8,555	9,722
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551	8,902	9,509
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069	7,410	9,337
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481	9,632	9,776
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290		
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

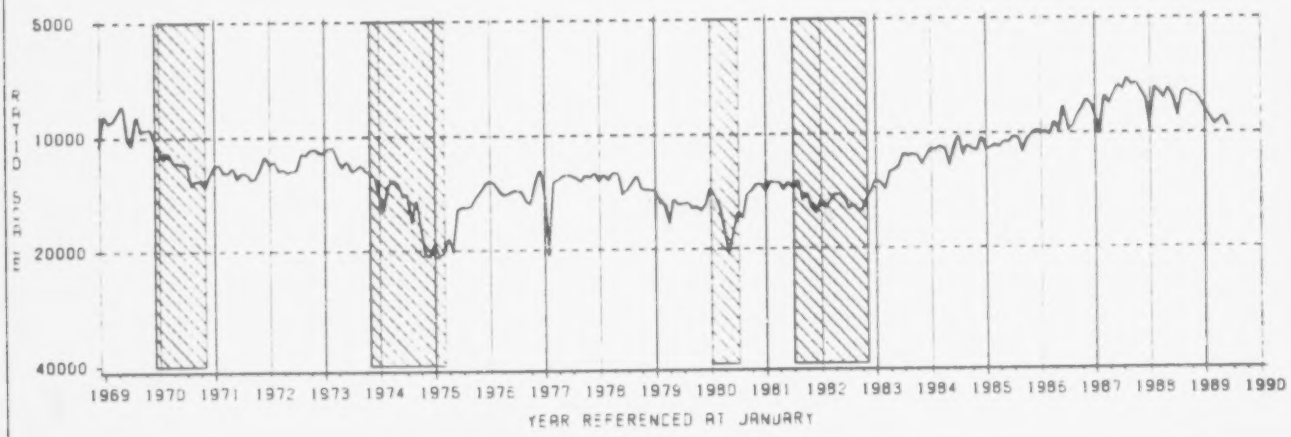
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500	7,900	6,542
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047	7,584	6,447
May	9,445	8,660	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548	7,982	7,388
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807	7,639	8,738
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108		
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31 INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32 INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

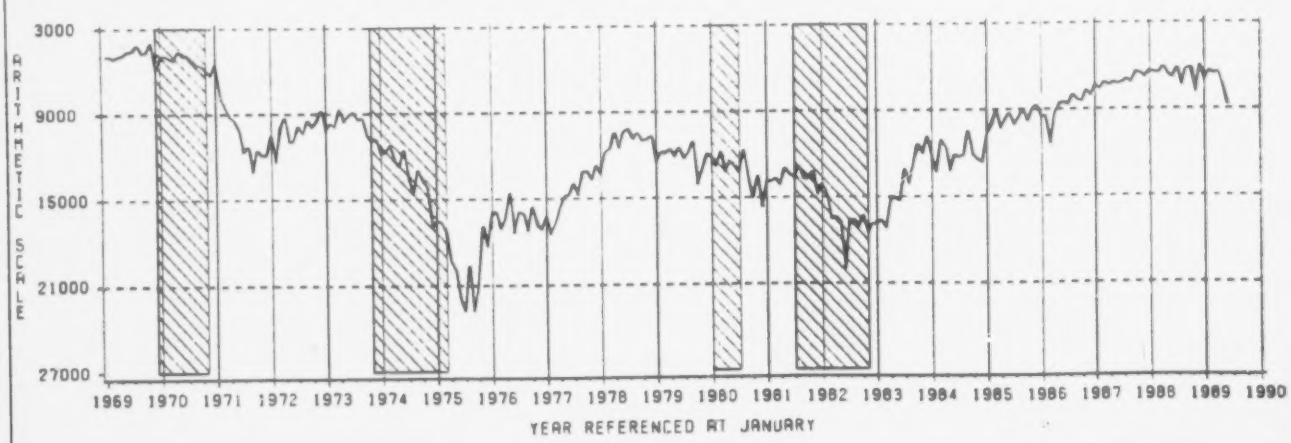


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8	21.2	19.0
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3	22.3	20.2
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9	20.6	22.8
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9		
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

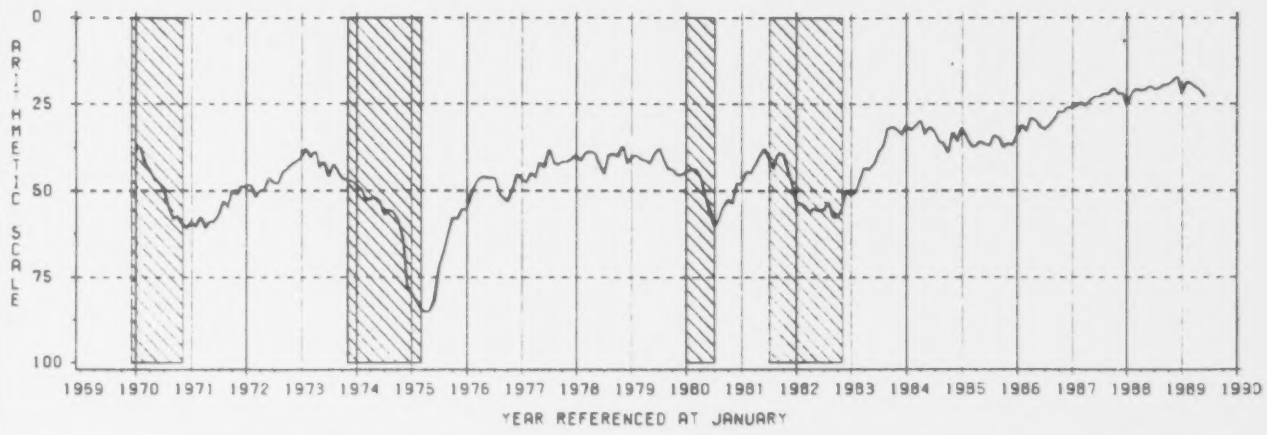
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	20.9	9.3
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5	14.4	10.9
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7	10.8	11.8
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6	9.7	13.9
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0		
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

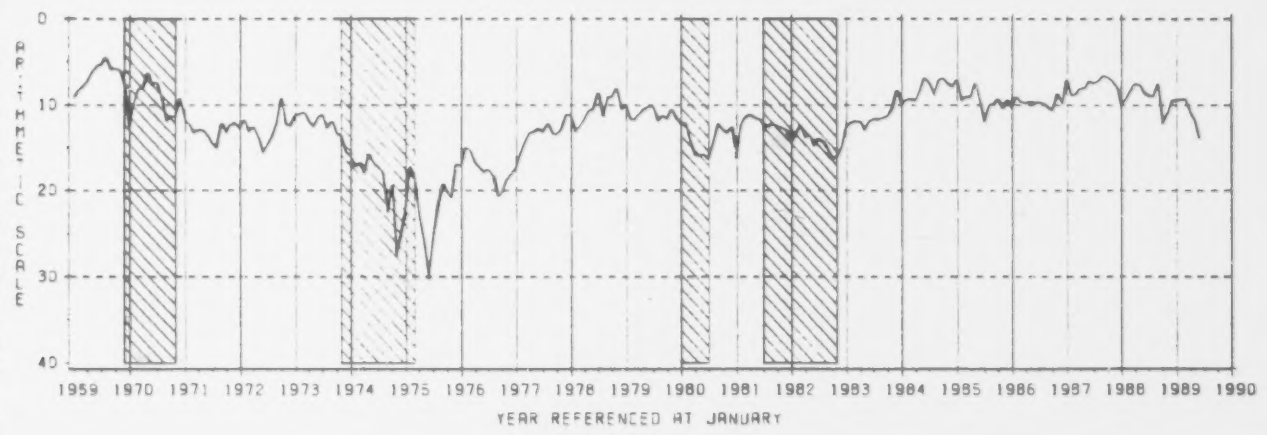
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.3	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1	41.5	40.0
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6	41.4	41.8
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	38.4	33.8	37.0	39.8	43.5
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	33.0	41.1	45.0
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4		
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

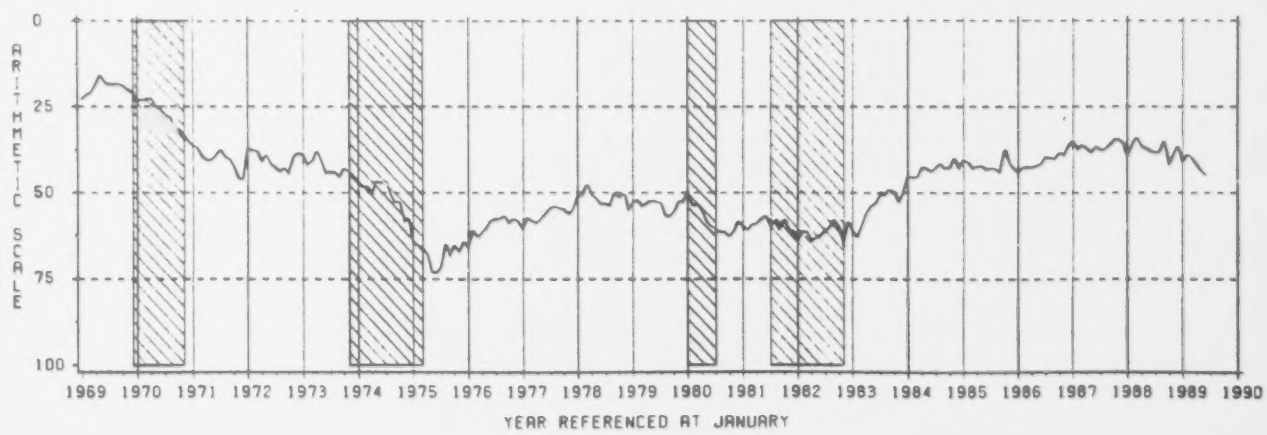
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3642.6	3637.8	3641.9	3658.1	3666.6	3674.5	3681.1	3687.6	3692.2	3688.1	3683.0	3680.3	3678.1
PRIVATE SECTOR	3092.2	3088.0	3094.5	3102.7	3111.2	3118.6	3123.7	3129.4	3132.5	3131.3	3126.7	3122.9	3120.0
GOODS PRODUCING	842.3	840.6	841.6	842.3	841.5	841.9	843.1	846.4	845.7	844.7	842.2	840.2	835.9
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2249.9	2247.4	2252.9	2260.4	2269.7	2276.7	2280.6	2283.0	2286.8	2286.6	2284.5	2282.7	2284.1
PUBLIC SECTOR	550.4	549.8	547.4	555.4	554.4	555.9	557.4	558.2	559.7	556.8	556.3	557.4	558.1
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3692.6	3685.2	3685.6	3662.9	3686.9	3696.4	3700.0	3612.1	3602.4	3636.6	3669.1	3685.5	3728.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	854.7	849.9	855.2	855.5	854.9	851.3	844.1	821.2	816.9	826.3	836.1	842.0	848.5
MINING	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
CONSTRUCTION	180.5	183.8	185.2	183.6	184.0	181.5	178.3	162.4	158.0	163.8	174.6	178.2	181.8
MANUFACTURING	671.8	663.8	667.6	669.5	668.5	667.3	663.3	656.5	656.5	660.1	659.1	661.3	664.2
DURABLE GOODS	308.7	305.9	304.5	306.0	306.1	306.1	304.8	303.0	302.0	303.2	302.4	301.8	302.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	24.0	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.7	23.7	24.0
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.6
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	44.6	43.9	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.8	44.5	44.3	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.9	43.9
METAL CANS	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.8
METAL STAMPINGS	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	53.6	53.3	52.6	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.1	52.8	53.1	52.7	52.9	52.9
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0
REFRIGERATION MACH.	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	82.3	81.4	80.9	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.0	78.2	78.7
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.0
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.0	39.8	40.2
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.8
MOTOR VEHICLES	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	21.2	20.9	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	21.0	20.9	20.8
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	363.1	357.9	362.1	363.5	362.4	361.2	358.5	353.5	354.5	356.9	356.7	359.5	361.8
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.9	47.4	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.0	46.8	46.7	47.3	47.4
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.3
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.4
BEVERAGES	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.1	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1988 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	39.9	38.5	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	37.8	34.8	35.9	36.7	37.1	38.7	39.5
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	14.1	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.4	14.8	15.8
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	28.0	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	68.6	68.2	68.2	68.0	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.3	68.3	68.7
NEWSPAPERS	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.5
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.6	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	119.9	119.2	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.1	118.3	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.8	120.0
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
DRUGS	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.0	46.0	45.9	46.4
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	26.0	25.1	26.3	26.2	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.8	25.2
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	34.3	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.7
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	28.3	27.6	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.1	28.0	27.7
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2837.9	2835.3	2830.4	2807.4	2832.0	2845.1	2855.9	2790.9	2785.5	2810.3	2833.0	2843.5	2880.4
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2281.2	2290.0	2290.3	2268.4	2277.5	2284.4	2294.6	2236.5	2224.1	2247.7	2270.3	2282.9	2316.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	244.4	243.5	244.7	245.7	247.2	246.5	244.8	241.7	241.0	241.1	243.1	243.2	243.5
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	144.2	142.8	143.6	146.5	147.6	147.5	146.8	142.8	142.4	143.1	145.0	145.0	145.4
COMMUNICATIONS	65.9	66.4	67.1	65.2	65.7	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.0	63.7
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.3	28.5
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	880.7	883.9	883.9	875.5	881.5	889.9	904.9	863.7	848.5	859.6	866.6	872.8	887.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	272.9	273.4	274.4	273.7	274.5	275.2	276.4	274.4	274.5	276.4	275.8	275.6	278.0
RETAIL TRADE	607.8	610.5	609.5	601.8	607.0	614.7	628.5	589.3	574.0	583.2	590.8	597.2	609.5
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	23.4	23.2	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.7	24.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	77.5	76.8	76.8	76.2	79.5	85.4	89.8	77.4	71.1	73.0	72.2	71.6	72.1
FOOD STORES	109.5	112.0	111.3	109.0	109.7	110.3	111.7	107.1	106.4	105.4	108.8	109.5	111.2
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.6	60.7	61.1
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	55.6	55.3	55.4	55.3	56.1	56.8	58.9	54.0	49.9	53.5	53.8	54.5	55.7
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	164.9	164.8	164.5	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	148.4	149.1	151.3	155.1	160.0	166.9
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	238.4	241.5	240.9	237.1	236.9	237.3	238.3	238.4	238.0	238.9	239.7	240.8	245.2
BANKING	56.2	56.6	56.7	55.8	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.1	58.5
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	87.0	87.9	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.2	88.2	88.1	88.7
SERVICES	917.7	921.1	920.8	910.1	911.9	910.7	906.6	892.7	896.6	908.1	920.9	926.1	939.9
LEGAL SERVICES	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.8	33.9	35.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48.3	43.2	42.7	46.6	50.5	51.7	51.3	49.6	52.0	52.2	52.3	51.7	48.9
SOCIAL SERVICES	45.2	43.2	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.6	44.7	44.8	44.6
MISC. SERVICES	46.5	46.9	47.1	46.9	46.7	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.3	46.7	46.6	46.1	46.5
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	70.8	73.1	73.2	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.1	67.8	69.6	72.4
CASINOS	41.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.2	42.5	42.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	37.6	37.2	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.0	39.2	40.0	38.1	38.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	266.4	268.2	269.7	266.8	269.0	269.3	270.1	264.6	264.6	267.5	269.0	268.8	271.8
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	230.9	231.2	232.2	232.4	233.4	233.6	233.3	234.1	234.5	236.1	236.6	236.9	239.3
HOSPITALS	117.6	118.3	118.7	118.8	118.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	120.5	120.5	120.2	121.7
PUBLIC SECTOR	556.7	545.3	540.1	539.0	554.5	560.7	561.3	554.4	561.4	562.6	562.7	560.6	564.3
FEDERAL	78.0	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.9	79.3	79.8
LOCAL	358.2	346.6	341.7	340.4	351.8	357.1	357.2	354.8	358.4	359.5	358.8	359.0	363.5
LOCAL EDUCATION	197.2	197.8	169.1	163.0	181.1	193.9	198.8	198.5	196.8	199.6	200.2	200.0	199.5
STATE*	120.5	120.5	120.2	120.4	124.2	125.1	125.2	120.6	124.0	124.3	125.0	122.3	121.0
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.0	78.7	78.9	79.0	78.4	78.3

* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL.

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.6	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	444.85	438.46	437.94	448.26	453.74	455.54	461.90	460.08	459.38	460.62	459.72	462.07	463.61
DURABLE GOODS	447.79	442.80	437.93	451.67	454.16	455.10	461.62	458.99	457.88	458.43	459.79	462.15	461.55
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	380.84	342.81	342.03	341.78	363.24	364.70	358.80	346.25	353.05	355.65	351.92	360.05	343.79
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	373.86	364.05	370.52	401.94	388.95	366.49	358.49	347.80	356.64	364.94	364.88	359.41	356.85
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	462.09	470.25	459.95	464.70	461.47	471.22	477.99	471.37	480.11	481.24	481.62	481.08	477.47
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS.BLOWN	471.58	478.84	465.23	478.03	467.04	469.84	477.41	481.66	487.48	487.48	485.18	490.49	477.12
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	433.05	458.23	417.88	421.69	428.67	437.70	460.49	455.06	454.52	453.42	451.61	458.14	456.23
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	460.13	447.89	440.05	464.28	459.46	462.27	461.21	467.02	461.89	464.81	463.32	459.72	450.71
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	501.27	482.80	499.94	517.44	503.96	495.23	524.50	516.73	504.06	506.00	498.77	499.40	483.61
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	495.11	491.86	438.88	486.23	500.35	494.34	486.52	480.60	482.68	482.68	487.35	482.23	493.85
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	383.37	389.82	415.49	421.50	444.14	476.24	493.16	495.40	501.82	517.79	490.45	495.56	500.60
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	447.03	434.14	434.23	449.45	439.66	447.10	431.76	448.79	440.92	443.61	442.62	441.09	423.16
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	455.52	439.15	432.55	456.62	453.74	460.10	460.24	455.26	452.06	451.07	458.49	465.15	460.72
METAL CANS	501.87	480.49	457.03	483.76	473.62	497.31	491.89	491.72	486.18	478.27	472.01	486.00	469.63
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	657.44	553.02	532.13	613.84	615.09	625.79	578.57	594.08	573.46	576.11	578.68	594.08	569.86
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	436.17	441.19	440.30	447.53	451.14	443.90	454.99	445.21	453.69	459.42	460.23	468.63	467.90
METAL STAMPINGS	454.62	429.18	444.71	439.31	424.66	431.34	429.85	424.54	429.85	414.91	436.87	429.00	412.92
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	467.74	453.74	451.13	474.75	476.27	478.24	491.99	492.59	491.62	491.63	490.33	491.18	497.46
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	454.16	514.01	466.07	495.23	473.05	482.22	505.32	510.86	529.82	527.46	502.67	503.73	502.48
METALWORKING MACHINERY	519.78	512.40	521.51	541.24	551.49	550.08	578.75	564.88	559.46	565.63	565.31	558.97	564.10
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	607.03	565.02	556.40	605.44	618.77	650.05	682.96	695.69	700.12	697.22	665.88	656.93	668.74
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	482.94	455.22	466.49	487.34	499.96	491.42	505.56	505.25	500.52	475.18	483.63	483.39	496.93
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	418.26	407.93	393.46	432.28	425.32	422.34	425.72	413.44	414.62	418.94	425.06	433.08	418.50
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	446.31	448.94	447.60	445.83	440.82	447.23	458.68	457.07	451.27	450.87	456.00	464.54	467.98
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	356.70	342.68	340.26	352.32	339.96	336.38	329.12	335.78	333.64	335.01	325.23	334.91	337.18
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	336.60	319.81	329.55	339.65	342.45	353.42	347.58	355.24	338.55	345.95	352.00	356.40	349.67
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	381.07	370.91	370.05	379.44	409.60	387.69	398.89	393.71	390.18	390.86	387.03	403.92	405.16
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	584.15	593.26	589.98	564.93	548.64	560.78	575.75	564.63	572.42	575.16	586.53	595.76	603.41
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	313.63	316.41	315.95	326.42	325.20	322.69	333.56	343.92	331.53	328.99	331.01	339.33	345.91
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	589.61	599.24	576.77	600.38	667.58	611.94	609.04	607.46	606.05	611.03	591.55	585.73	586.72
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	653.56	671.89	643.01	664.78	765.38	667.10	662.42	659 87	663.14	669.82	643.22	632.31	643.14
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	419.83	418.18	420.86	428.67	432.64	445.12	453.84	453.95	449.11	447.37	447.02	451.67	444.85
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	351.54	344.08	343.08	342.21	352.96	358.16	357.82	354.71	355.37	357.46	363.12	362.56	359.79
NONDURABLE GOODS	442.95	433.62	436.80	445.91	453.29	456.62	463.27	460.73	461.14	462.38	460.72	463.08	465.25
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	452.76	451.82	446.22	468.04	471.74	475.23	485.51	477.73	482.98	484.27	476.99	480.17	494.16
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	452.93	414.53	420.39	462.58	504.81	493.51	511.78	511.79	497.55	509.18	502.21	496.95	483.65
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	412.17	431.50	432.48	436.40	430.50	432.00	447.69	436.58	449.35	443.04	418.40	427.92	450.02
BEVERAGES*	496.90	539.85	504.79	482.25	477.54	511.92	530.92	535.18	524.17	529.47	562.38	594.74	592.63
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	405.07	357.01	391.85	404.84	408.16	403.18	408.92	402.69	400.45	398.66	401.72	410.32	414.85
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	269.01	258.84	263.17	274.88	279.72	271.86	274.48	273.77	275.65	269.67	274.85	276.28	288.41
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	230.64	234.70	219.45	236.12	230.04	226.40	249.98	243.09	234.72	242.42	235.30	243.54	235.08
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	251.29	242.55	247.11	264.22	266.64	256.56	264.48	255.94	267.46	270.02	283.71	275.02	341.42
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	280.72	270.69	278.17	287.92	321.86	313.05	295.20	293.46	286.40	299.47	298.21	300.30	292.74
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	449.43	436.13	447.94	449.21	456.04	453.05	458.15	455.18	454.26	453.84	466.65	460.32	464.53
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	439.69	418.80	430.97	440.99	438.27	434.10	450.74	454.11	448.51	457.80	462.16	457.13	471.08
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	453.83	458.97	462.98	475.86	488.10	473.55	485.62	477.63	474.39	490.99	480.96	481.73	482.89
NEWSPAPERS	429.34	432.29	433.29	443.54	440.88	440.53	440.83	428.30	435.89	441.53	432.29	439.23	450.89
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	481.34	496.70	500.68	530.75	551.30	529.87	551.04	538.81	535.82	552.37	532.40	530.27	519.50
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	528.55	514.01	519.21	523.67	531.29	552.90	552.52	546.88	550.71	552.44	547.87	552.30	543.92
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	570.26	552.50	561.13	568.10	563.73	611.34	570.10	555.44	576.39	591.85	592.41	604.06	629.31
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	563.50	561.02	580.18	584.80	602.07	641.24	604.04	620.57	624.55	625.86	621.53	642.88	637.14
DRUGS	563.04	474.01	558.66	564.34	567.59	590.24	602.97	592.91	594.03	593.61	597.82	601.09	589.64
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	342.23	339.84	346.66	342.12	357.93	382.39	395.21	379.08	381.03	391.04	379.10	381.54	371.95
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	606.06	595.74	562.79	612.91	605.58	598.91	597.08	580.07	583.68	589.11	589.68	572.76	568.38
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	675.18	753.12	677.11	687.52	694.65	697.30	657.56	672.45	675.07	666.72	642.54	660.98	641.33
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	793.86	775.99	770.85	747.68	785.07	780.02	818.90	808.63	824.43	813.50	819.48	813.11	814.05
PETROLEUM REFINING	860.33	838.80	845.28	797.86	840.20	836.13	878.81	862.08	880.31	872.24	882.45	870.88	876.15
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	370.44	365.51	364.49	374.69	373.69	377.04	376.97	376.24	376.74	374.01	374.83	386.56	378.94
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	341.52	335.27	318.45	341.74	344.40	349.97	349.27	343.71	352.15	353.42	359.16	369.41	376.13
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	376.00	371.43	373.92	381.23	378.78	383.11	383.53	382.63	381.80	378.63	377.71	389.58	380.07
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	269.79	252.59	261.82	267.33	265.24	276.67	267.14	264.70	266.49	270.69	272.12	282.21	275.88

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.1
DURABLE GOODS	41.5	41.0	40.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	39.2	39.0	39.0	37.6	39.1	39.3	39.0	37.8	38.5	38.7	37.8	37.9	35.7
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	40.2	39.7	40.1	42.0	40.6	38.7	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.4	36.6
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	42.2	41.8	41.7	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.2	41.7
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS.BLOWN	42.6	42.3	41.8	43.3	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.0
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.6	39.1	39.7	38.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	44.5	43.4	43.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7	42.6
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	45.2	43.3	44.4	44.0	43.0	42.4	44.6	44.7	44.1	44.0	44.1	44.0	42.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	46.1	45.5	42.2	45.4	46.2	46.2	45.3	44.5	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.1
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	39.0	39.9	38.4	35.6	39.2	40.6	41.9	41.7	41.2	42.2	40.3	39.9	41.1
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	45.2	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.8	43.7	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.8	44.6	42.7
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	41.6	40.7	40.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	40.7
METAL CANS	45.5	43.8	42.2	44.3	42.9	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.8	43.4	42.6	43.2	42.5
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	43.8	39.7	38.7	41.9	41.9	42.6	38.7	39.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.5	38.4
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	40.2	40.7	40.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	41.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.9
METAL STAMPINGS	40.7	38.7	39.6	39.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.1	39.5	39.0	37.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	41.8	41.4	40.9	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.5	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.6	42.7
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	41.1	42.2	41.8	42.4	41.9	42.3	43.6	44.5	45.4	44.7	43.0	43.5	44.0
METALWORKING MACHINERY	43.9	42.7	43.1	44.4	44.8	45.2	46.9	46.0	45.3	45.8	45.7	45.7	45.2
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	44.7	43.0	42.8	44.0	45.1	46.8	48.3	49.2	49.2	49.1	46.5	46.1	46.7
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	42.7	40.9	41.8	42.6	43.1	42.4	43.1	43.0	43.0	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.9
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	39.2	39.3	38.2	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	40.1	38.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.5	39.6
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	41.0	39.8	39.2	39.9	38.5	38.4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.0	37.8	39.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	39.6	38.3	39.0	40.1	40.1	41.0	40.7	41.5	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.5	41.5
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	40.8	39.5	39.2	40.8	42.8	41.2	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	39.9	40.8	40.6
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.4	41.4	41.2	38.8	38.1	39.8	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.9	40.5	41.7
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	39.5	39.8	39.2	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.9	40.7	39.8	39.4	39.5	40.3	41.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	43.1	43.9	42.1	43.1	45.6	43.4	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.0	41.6	41.6	41.7
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	42.8	43.8	41.7	43.0	47.1	42.9	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	41.1	40.9	41.6
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	41.2	40.6	40.9	41.1	40.7	41.6	42.1	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.2	41.4	40.7
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	40.5	39.1	39.8	39.7	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.6	39.6	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.8	41.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	42.0	41.3	40.9	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.7	43.0	43.2	43.2	42.1	41.9	43.5
PRESERV FRUITS/VEGS*	44.8	40.6	40.5	45.8	48.4	48.1	48.1	47.3	46.5	46.8	44.8	43.9	44.7
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	39.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.3	42.8	42.1	43.0	42.6	40.0	40.6	42.9
BEVERAGES*	38.4	39.9	38.3	37.5	37.9	39.5	40.1	40.3	39.8	39.9	42.0	42.3	43.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	44.4	42.3	45.3	45.9	45.2	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.6	44.8
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	36.7	35.9	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.2	36.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.5	36.4	37.7
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	37.2	36.5	35.0	35.4	36.0	34.2	37.2	37.0	36.0	36.4	36.2	36.9	36.0
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	38.9	38.5	39.1	37.8	38.7	37.4	38.0	37.2	38.1	38.3	40.3	38.9	46.2
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	36.6	35.2	35.8	36.4	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.7	36.5	36.4	35.7
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	42.6	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.0	42.5
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	42.4	40.7	41.4	42.2	41.7	41.7	43.4	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.4	41.9	43.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.5	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.5	38.6	38.6	38.6
NEWSPAPERS	32.6	32.7	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.3	32.7	33.5	32.7	33.0	33.8
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	38.6	39.8	39.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	41.0	40.3	40.5	41.5	40.0	39.9	39.9
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	41.1	39.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	42.4	42.6	42.1	42.2	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.3
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	43.9	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.0	46.0	42.8	42.4	43.6	44.4	43.4	43.9	44.6
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	42.4	41.1	41.8	42.5	42.7	46.0	43.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.3	44.8	44.4
DRUGS	40.8	34.2	40.6	40.6	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.6	41.7
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	36.1	36.0	36.8	35.6	36.9	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.1	38.5	37.4
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	45.5	45.2	42.7	45.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.0	43.3	43.8	43.2	43.0	42.8
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	43.9	48.0	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.3	42.3	43.4	42.5
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	44.8	45.3	43.6	41.7	42.9	43.0	45.8	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.2	45.2	45.4
PETROLEUM REFINING	45.4	46.6	44.7	41.0	42.2	42.4	45.7	44.9	45.4	45.5	45.0	45.0	45.1
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	42.0	41.3	41.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.7
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	40.9	40.2	38.6	40.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.7	41.0
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	42.2	41.5	41.5	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.8
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	39.1	37.2	38.0	38.3	38.0	39.3	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.5	38.0

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.85	10.88	10.84	10.96	11.04	11.03	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.18	11.24	11.27	11.28
DURABLE GOODS	10.79	10.80	10.76	10.91	10.97	10.94	11.07	11.06	11.06	11.10	11.16	11.19	11.23
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.95	8.79	8.77	9.09	9.29	9.28	9.20	9.16	9.17	9.19	9.31	9.50	9.63
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	9.30	9.17	9.24	9.57	9.58	9.47	9.36	9.25	9.46	9.68	9.73	9.61	9.75
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.95	11.25	11.03	10.96	11.04	11.14	11.30	11.17	11.35	11.35	11.44	11.40	11.45
GLASS & GLMR./PRESS.BLOWN	11.07	11.32	11.13	11.04	11.12	11.16	11.34	11.28	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.46	11.36
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	11.19	11.81	10.77	10.73	10.88	10.97	11.37	11.32	11.42	11.45	11.55	11.54	11.85
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.34	10.32	10.21	10.60	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.59	10.45	10.54	10.53	10.52	10.58
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	11.09	11.15	11.26	11.76	11.72	11.68	11.76	11.56	11.43	11.50	11.31	11.35	11.46
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.74	10.81	10.40	10.71	10.83	10.70	10.74	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.83	10.74	10.95
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	9.83	9.77	10.82	11.84	11.33	11.73	11.77	11.88	12.18	12.27	12.17	12.42	12.18
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.89	9.80	9.78	10.10	9.88	9.98	9.88	10.04	9.82	9.88	9.88	9.89	9.91
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.95	10.79	10.76	10.95	10.96	11.06	11.09	11.05	11.08	11.11	11.21	11.29	11.32
METAL CANS	11.03	10.97	10.83	10.92	11.04	11.38	11.36	11.15	11.10	11.02	11.08	11.25	11.05
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	15.01	13.93	13.75	14.65	14.68	14.69	14.95	15.04	14.78	14.79	14.80	15.04	14.84
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	10.85	10.84	10.98	10.89	10.95	10.88	10.99	11.02	11.23	11.40	11.42	11.43	11.44
METAL STAMPINGS	11.17	11.09	11.23	11.15	11.03	11.06	11.05	10.97	11.05	10.89	11.06	11.00	11.13
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.19	10.96	11.03	11.25	11.18	11.20	11.31	11.35	11.38	11.4[illegible]	11.51	11.53	11.65
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.05	10.89	11.15	11.68	11.29	11.40	11.59	11.48	11.67	11.80	11.69	11.58	11.42
METALWORKING MACHINERY	11.84	12.00	12.10	12.19	12.31	12.17	12.34	12.28	12.35	12.35	12.37	12.45	12.48
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.58	13.14	13.00	13.76	13.72	13.89	14.14	14.14	14.23	14.20	14.32	14.25	14.32
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.31	11.13	11.16	11.44	11.60	11.59	11.73	11.75	11.64	11.45	11.57	11.62	11.86
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.67	10.38	10.30	10.78	10.45	10.48	10.59	10.52	10.55	10.66	10.68	10.80	10.87
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.23	11.16	11.07	11.41	11.37	11.31	11.30	11.40	11.47	11.47
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.70	8.61	8.68	8.83	8.83	8.76	8.73	8.79	8.78	8.77	8.79	8.86	8.92
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	8.50	8.35	8.45	8.47	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.56	8.38	8.50	8.67	8.80	8.83
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.30	9.57	9.41	9.52	9.51	9.29	9.58	9.70	9.90	10.18
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.11	14.33	14.32	14.56	14.40	14.60	14.65	14.59	14.64	14.71	14.70	14.71	14.54
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.94	7.95	8.06	8.12	8.13	8.19	8.36	8.45	8.33	8.35	8.38	8.42	8.52
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.68	13.65	13.70	13.93	14.64	14.10	14.23	14.16	14.16	14.21	14.22	14.08	14.07
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	15.27	15.34	15.42	15.[illegible]	16.25	15.55	15.66	15.49	15.64	15.65	15.65	15.46	15.46
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.19	10.30	10.29	10.43	10.63	10.70	10.78	10.86	10.77	10.78	10.85	10.91	10.93
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.68	8.80	8.62	8.62	8.78	8.80	8.77	8.78	8.84	8.87	8.90	8.93	8.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.91	10.95	10.92	11.01	11.11	11.11	11.19	11.21	11.22	11.25	11.32	11.35	11.32
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.78	10.94	10.91	10.91	10.92	10.95	11.11	11.11	11.18	11.21	11.33	11.46	11.36
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.11	10.21	10.38	10.10	10.43	10.26	10.64	10.82	10.70	10.88	11.21	11.32	10.82
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	10.33	10.55	10.60	10.67	10.50	10.46	10.46	10.37	10.45	10.40	10.46	10.54	10.49
BEVERAGES*	12.94	13.53	13.18	12.86	12.60	12.96	13.24	13.28	13.17	13.27	13.39	14.06	13.75
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.73	8.44	8.65	8.82	9.03	9.04	9.21	9.09	9.06	9.04	9.13	9.20	9.26
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.33	7.21	7.29	7.49	7.56	7.51	7.52	7.48	7.45	7.47	7.53	7.59	7.65
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	6.20	6.43	6.27	6.67	6.39	6.62	6.72	6.57	6.52	6.66	6.50	6.60	6.53
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.46	6.30	6.32	6.99	6.89	6.86	6.96	6.88	7.02	7.05	7.04	7.07	7.39
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	7.67	7.69	7.77	7.91	8.36	8.53	8.11	8.04	8.00	8.16	8.17	8.25	8.20
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.55	10.56	10.64	10.67	10.68	10.61	10.63	10.71	10.79	10.78	10.98	10.96	10.93
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.37	10.29	10.41	10.45	10.51	10.41	10.57	10.61	10.73	10.90	10.90	10.91	10.93
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	12.07	12.11	12.12	12.36	12.58	12.30	12.42	12.31	12.29	12.43	12.46	12.48	12.51
NEWSPAPERS	13.17	13.22	13.21	13.40	13.36	13.39	13.44	13.26	13.33	13.18	13.22	13.31	13.34
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	12.47	12.48	12.74	13.17	13.68	13.28	13.44	13.37	13.23	13.31	13.31	13.29	13.02
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.86	12.98	12.82	12.93	12.99	13.04	12.97	12.99	13.05	13.06	13.17	13.15	13.17
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	12.99	13.00	13.08	13.12	13.11	13.29	13.32	13.10	13.22	13.33	13.65	13.76	14.11
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.29	13.65	13.88	13.76	14.10	13.94	13.95	14.04	14.13	13.97	14.03	14.35	14.35
DRUGS	13.80	13.86	13.76	13.90	13.98	14.02	13.99	14.05	14.11	14.10	14.20	14.11	14.14
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	9.48	9.44	9.42	9.61	9.70	9.83	9.93	9.77	9.77	9.95	9.95	9.91	9.84
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	13.32	13.18	13.18	13.59	13.67	13.55	13.57	13.49	13.48	13.45	13.65	13.32	13.28
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.38	15.69	15.53	15.59	15.61	15.53	14.81	15.01	15.17	15.05	15.19	15.23	15.09
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.72	17.13	17.68	17.93	18.30	18.14	17.88	17.89	18.04	17.84	18.13	18.01	17.91
PETROLEUM REFINING	18.95	18.00	18.91	19.46	19.91	19.72	19.23	19.20	19.39	19.17	19.61	19.47	19.31
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.82	8.85	8.89	8.90	8.94	9.02	9.04	9.11	9.10	9.10	9.12	9.22	9.27
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.35	8.34	8.25	8.48	8.40	8.62	8.71	8.55	8.61	8.62	8.76	9.02	9.01
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.91	8.95	9.01	8.97	9.04	9.10	9.11	9.22	9.20	9.19	9.19	9.27	9.32
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	6.90	6.79	6.89	6.98	6.98	7.04	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.18	7.18	7.33	7.26

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Jun 1989	May 1989	Jun 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,038	3,972	4,022	66.0	16.0
Total Employment	3,872	3,852	3,876	20.0	- 4.0
Total Unemployment	166	120	147	46.0	19.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	165	118	147	47.0	18.0
Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.0	3.6	1.1	0.5
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	4.2	3.0	3.7	1.2	0.5

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Jun 1989	May 1989	Jun 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	74.1	74.9	61.3	-0.8	12.8
Total Insured Unemployed	85.2	81.1	70.5	4.1	14.7
Male	50.8	47.8	37.9	3.0	12.9
Female	34.6	33.6	32.5	1.0	2.1
White, Not Hispanic	51.9	51.5	42.3	0.4	9.6
Black, Not Hispanic	18.1	16.3	15.7	1.8	2.4
Hispanic	13.3	12.3	11.2	1.0	2.1
Other**	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	22.8	21.0	19.8	1.8	3.0
Durable Goods	10.1	8.0	7.9	2.1	2.2
Nondurable Goods	12.8	13.0	12.0	-0.2	0.8
Nonmanufacturing	63.2	60.3	50.4	2.9	12.8
Contract Construction	13.9	11.8	8.6	2.1	5.3
Trans. & Public Utilities	5.5	5.3	4.3	0.2	1.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.1	18.5	15.8	1.6	4.3
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.3	3.6	3.1	-0.3	0.2
Services	16.1	16.1	14.9	0.0	1.2
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	9.2	8.6	8.3	0.6	0.9
25 Through 34	28.1	27.7	22.9	0.4	5.2
35 Through 44	20.2	18.2	17.3	2.0	2.9
45 Through 54	13.7	12.8	11.8	0.9	1.9
55 Through 64	11.9	10.9	7.9	1.0	4.0
65 And Over	2.2	2.9	2.3	-0.7	-0.1
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	10.5	9.1	8.5	1.4	2.0
3 to 4 Weeks	11.0	8.6	8.1	2.4	2.9
5 Through 14 Weeks	39.6	38.9	35.4	0.7	4.2
15 Weeks And Over	23.4	23.6	18.1	-0.2	5.3

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	May[1]	Apr[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1989	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,491	2,904	11,653	13,387	-13.0
Private Units	2,491	2,904	11,551	13,387	-13.7
Single Family	1,714	1,730	6,858	9,395	-27.0
Two-Family	74	74	478	706	-32.3
Three-or-Four Family	36	27	110	118	- 6.8
Five or More Family	667	1,073	4,105	3,168	29.6
Public Units	0	0	102	0	0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$223,918	$283,694	$1,089,978	$1,250,157	-12.8
New Buildings	$156,047	$215,527	$809,213	$973,110	-16.8
Additions and Alterations	$67,871	$68,167	$280,765	$277,047	1.3

1 Based on reports received from 460 of 567 municipalities.
2 Based on reports received from 470 of 567 municipalities.
3 Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±59	1.5%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±59	1.5%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Feb	3,851	±59	1.5%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±58	1.5%	136	±22	16.2%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±59	1.5%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May	3,852	±59	1.5%	120	±21	17.5%	3.0%	±.5	16.7%
	Jun	3,872	±58	1.5%	166	±25	15.1%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

DATE	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9,7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar	123,264	4,010.0	117,136	3,890.0	6,128	120.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,659	3,977.0	117,113	3,816.0	6,546	161.0	5.3	4.0
May	123,610	3,952.0	117,215	3,834.0	6,395	118.0	5.2	3.0
Jun	124,102	3,971.0	117,541	3,806.0	6,561	165.0	5.3	4.2
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

	INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2	Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3	Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4	Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5	Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6	Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7	Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8	Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9	Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10	Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11	Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12	Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13	Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14	Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15	Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16	Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17	US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18	Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19	New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20	Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21	Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1320.0
22	Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.4
23	Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24	Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.5	230.0
25	Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26	Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27	Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28	Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29	Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30	New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31	Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
	Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
32	Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33	Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34	Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35	Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36	Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET &
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH
CN 056
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0056

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB-449

[8221
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SP-1
SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST/WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814